RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 135— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
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aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts bruises chilblains, rheumatism, ckache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
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It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
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Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
12 June	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA*	10,837
3 July	MOREA		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sep.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN*	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA*		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	15,993
30 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA	7,888
29th July	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER	—

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
25th June	HATIMURA	Straits, China & Japan
12th July	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
9th June	KHANDALA	East & South Africa.
9th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
11th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
E. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colnb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business	1923 —	Rs. 59,04,000.
,, ,,	1924 —	Rs. 62,93,500.
,, ,,	1925 —	Rs. 67,25,500.

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company.
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Grteat Eastern Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN S. S.
An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.
Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.
BIG BONUSES.
Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED:
BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS, Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.[illegible]L., Secretary, 285/1 [illegible]bazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor-
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET ..... BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Komedi Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERTS, 4 CLERKS for States. Apply with two annas stamp ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI.
A R3287

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3253

WANTED—A MATHEMATICS GRADUATE for the 1 Assistant's post in the Tara High School, Sandur. L.T.'s and Honours men preferred. Apply to DEWAN of Sandur State, Sandur. Salary according to qualifications. (Sd.) T. RAMACHENDRA IYER, Dewan of Sandur.
A 26762

WANTED—Men everywhere to earn rupees 10 daily at home. Profitable business. Guaranteed Scheme. Particulars with Working Plan sent for five-anna stamps. THE BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukhara Street, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3285

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for the Fifth Standard, Chanasma English School. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, and minimum pay required, within fifteen days, to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mahal Panchayat, Chanasma (North Gujarat). S. M. PATEL, Vice-President, Mahal Panchayata, Chanasma.
A 26765

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmasters General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya, Digha Ghat, Patna a Professor of Economics able to teach in Hindustani upto the B.A., standard. Pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Only those with faith in National Education need apply AT ONCE, stating age, qualifications minimum salary required, etc. PRINCIPAL.
A 26749

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for Hindus only, one Airy BLOCK on 2nd Floor at Chaupatty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College.
P R3290

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3283

PERSONAL.

WANTED—ADDRESS of Mr. AYAR, Civil Engineer of Calicut. Apply Rasoolji Building, Carnac Road, 1st Floor.
P R3295

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL STEAM BOILER of about 4 H..P. Apply Box 1702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3291

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3230

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Dismtrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 8in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P, Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

QUICK SALE—One two-seater FORD DE LUXE looks as new. Rs. 900. Apply Box No. 1705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3298

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One TYPEWRITER CONCERN (with Shorthand Typewriting Classes). Going cheap. Good opportunity. Apply Box No. 1704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3296

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRINTING in upto date fashion with American Types and style. Embossed Letter Heads, a speciality, 2 annas stamps for samples. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp. Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street.
T R3276

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—CHEMICAL LABORATORY APPARATUS and FURNITURE. Apply Box No. 1703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3292

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle",

Wadeva St. Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1398. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Reputed Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE offers sound coaching (personal and through post) for the Corporation of Accounts. Specialised Banking, Secretarial Practice, London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. Nearly two thousand youths successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrol now for the new term commencing from 11th June, 1926. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Most moderate fees. For new Prospectus, call or write to the Principal, Bhesania Bldg. 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

GENERAL ENGLISH CONVERSATIONAL CLASS for Ladies only. Also Matric Mathematics and English Classes by a Graduate for Matric Boys and Girls. Success guaranteed. Fees moderate. Apply 1700, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R8282

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—All morning lectures commence 10th June, 8 a.m. (S. T.), Gt. Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R3294

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING—Rupees five monthly. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
M R3299

SHORTAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Expert at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3297

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND taught for Rs. 20 under experts. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi.
M R3300

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

B. J. MEDICAL SCHOOL, POONA.

THE selection of candidates—men and women—for admission to the B. J. Medical School, Poona, will be made on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1926, at 10 a.m. Candidates should be present at the Examination Hall of the School punctually.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
M.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin.),
Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
B. J. Medical School, Poona.
C26761

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON and from 10th June, 1926, Parsik and Mumbra Stations on this railway will be TEMPORARILY CLOSED for passenger traffic and a temporary flag station opposite Mumbra Station for passenger traffic only will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st June, 1926.
26723

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1926.

THE undersigned hereby notify the public that they have, jointly, accepted from the Government of Bombay a License empowering them to distribute Electrical Energy in Southern Salsette. Energy will only be available in Bandra, Khar, and Santa Cruz areas at the commencement and the Licencees anticipate that they will be in a position to commence supply to those areas in March or April of next year.

Notice will be given by advertisement when the Licensees are prepared to accept Applications for Supply.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.
Killick Building,
Home Street, Bombay.
Bombay, June 8th, 1926.
C26758

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS OF CERTAIN SUBURBAN AND THROUGH TRAINS.

OWING to certain Engineering works between Mumbra and Diva, it has been found necessary to slightly revise the timings of certain through and suburban trains on and from the 10th June, 1926:—

2. The following are the important changes:—

21 Dn Poona Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 14/0 hours and arrive Poona 21/0 hours.
12 Up N. E. Passenger will leave Kalyan at 10/50 and arrive V. Terminus at 12/40.
16 Up S. E. Passenger will leave Kalyan at 12/0 hours and arrive V. Terminus at 13/45.
14 Up N. E. Passenger will leave Kalyan at 19/47 and arrive V. Terminus at 21/25.
141 Down and 142 Up Kurla Passenger trains will be cancelled.

3. For revised timings of trains see corrected sheet time tables.

H. G. KEILY
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 8th June, 1926.
C26757

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 461 OF 1923.

Re: ABEL CAMPOS and OLIVE CAMPOS, of Bombay, Portuguese European Inhabitants, residing at Frere Road, and trading in partnership with C. B. Avron, as Advertising Agents in the name of Advertiser's Distributing Syndicate at 25, Waudby Road ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd August, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1926.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
26764

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KANJI NARSEY, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SUNDERBAI, widow of the said Kanji Narsey, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of May, 1926.
Messrs. FERREIRA, VALLABHDAS KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26754

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PANBAI, widow of Govindji Kurji, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance is the Fazandar described as containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts but found by the Vendor's Engineer to contain on actual measurement one hundred and eighty-eight square yards with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C No. 3844 and Street No. 172 and assessed under No. 49 (in the previous deeds described as assessed under No. 47) and bearing New Survey No. 199 and Cadastral Survey No. 713 (Bhuleshwar Division) formerely in the occupation of Jose Maria Rodrigues and now in that of the tenants of the Vendor which said hereditaments and premises are situated on the South side of Public passage leading from Gaiwadi to Kalbadevi Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded in the East partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the Reverend Thome Ferreira but now of Thomas De Souza, on the West and North by the said public passage and on the South by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Pittawalla but now of Bai Nawajbai Fakirjee Mistry.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1926.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26759

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 561 of 1924.

DHUNJIBHOY DORABJI POWALLA. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUR REHMAN HAJI YACOOB. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1924, and the Judge's Order dated 24th March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5146. Street No. 474 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the cart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Chandabhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 105 square yards or thereabout and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5147, Street No. 475 and bounded on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the cart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described.

NOTE:—The said two pieces of land are contiguous and now form one piece of land with buildings thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26639

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOTILAL HATHIBHAI, GANPATLAL MOTILAL, NARANLAL MOTILAL and CHOONILAL TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. CURSONDAS HURKISONDAS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed from the payment of all Pension and Tax together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 248 4/9 (two hundred and forty-eight and four-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1226, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 7452, Cadastral Survey No. 7245, Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vrajlal Jivandas, on or towards the West by the first Parsiwada Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Dosabhai Sorabji Gareewalla, and on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1578, Street No. 99, Girgaum Back Road.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1926.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26763

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 1698. 4/6/26.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

No. 1710. 8/6/26.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAMHUSEIN SHAIK KADERBHOY LAKHDAWALLA, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhawnagar, in Bhawnagar State, a retired Timber Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) TAHERBHOY GULAMHUSEIN, (2) MAHOMEDBHOY GULAMHUSEIN, both of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, a Merchant, and unemployed respectively, residing at Kadarbhoy M. V. Lakadawalla Chawl, Doctor Street, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. P. WALLACE.

The 31st day of May, 1926.
Messrs. FERREIRA VALLABHDAS KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C26766

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat, grain, cotton-seeds, empty casks, iron packages, sweepings, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE AND CO

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AMUSEMENTS.

Starring VILMA BANKY and RONALD COLMAN,
A Powerful super drama of Life and Love amid shot and shell.
Like All Really Good Films, It Defies the Telling. You've Got to See it to Enjoy it.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort

CTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, ETC.,

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakore- and Coy., Attorneys for the defendant suit No. 1745 of 1925 (Vrajlal P. Dalal Thakoredas P. Dalal) and pursuant to order of sale made by the court on day of March 1926, Messrs. BEN-ETT & COY., will on MONDAY, the h Instant sell by public auction at 3-30 n. (S.T.) at their rooms.

lot of gold ornaments, etc, etc.

CTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRO-ERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROD.

instructions from Messrs. Wadia andy and Coy., Attorneys for the Ad-istrators of the Estate of the late Mr. purjee Framjee Bardi, Messrs. BEN-T and CO., will, THIS DAY WED-SDAY, the 9th June, 1926, sell by lic Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the ises the following:—

LOT NO. I.)—All that piece of land on the North side of the Girgaum Road, together with the messuage, ment or dwelling house standing there-admeasuring about 173 square yards registered by the Collector under No. and bounded on the East by the pro-of Maneckbai wife of Merwanjee njee on the West by the property here-ter described, on the North by the per's passage and on the South by the um Back Road.

OT NO. II.)—All that piece of land ding on the Fazandari ground belong-to Cowasjee Hormasjee Shroff, situate he side of the Cowasjee Patell's Tank in Ardeshir Dady Street and being he South and West side of the Gir-n Back Road, together with the messu-tenement or dwelling house standing on, admeasuring about 413 square and registered by the Collector under 27 and assessed by the Municipality r C Ward No. 6522, Street Nos. 83/85, and bounded on the East by the nty hereinbefore described on the by the Ardeshir Dady Street, on North by the sweeper's passage and house of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the h by the Girgaum Back Road and said premises are in the occupation e tenants of the Vendors.

further particulars and conditions of pply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Attorneys for the Administrators or e undersigned.

TION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMA-GED) UGANDA COTTON.

BENNETT and Co., will on FRI the 11th instant, sell by public ion at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Sewri on Depot. by order of New Shorrok and on account of the concerned:—

full pressed bales Uganda cotton. untry damaged, lying at Sewri in Mr. 's godown No. 13.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S.T.).

Sewri in godown No. H—106 full pressed bale country damaged da cotton.

deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of sale.

TION SALE OF EMPTY DEAL-OOD CASES.

TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are ructed to sell by public auction at in the compound of Seth Gordhandas rdas Medical College (old Government Parel) one lot about 100 empty wood cases. Cash will be required at time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
WEDNESDAY, 9th June, '26 at 8-30 p. m
SWAYAMVAR
SATURDAY, 12th June, '26 at 8-30 p. m.
and on
SUNDAY, 13th June, '26 at 3 p. m.
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
KRISHNA FILM CO'S
classic PICTURE
The VICTIM
Featuring
Miss ERMILLENE and Mr. NANDRAM.
Beautiful Historical Episode.
TIME: Saturday and Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M.
Daily 5—7—9—11— P. M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
THIS WEEK 2 HOURS SHOW.
5, 7, 9 and 11 O'Clock P. M.
Prices Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
"THE GOLD RUSH"
Contains Comedy, Drama, Satire, Melodrama, Farce
Not to forget a little Slap-Stick and everything else in the way of the entertainment.
All rolled into one big ten reeled film.
COMING? COMING??
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"SPEED."

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th June 1926.

B'meter (corrected to 32°F) at 8 a.m.	29.750 inches	(.063 above normal.)
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day)	.734 ,,	(.111 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. b'meter in past 24 hrs.	-093	
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.	85.2 degrees	
,, (wet bulb) ,,	78.8 ,,	
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs.	94.1 ,,	(4.7 above normal.)
Minimum ,, ,, ,,	84.2 ,,	(3.7 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.	74 %	
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day)	64 %	
Direction of wind at 8 a.m.	NNW	
Velocity ,, ,,	7 miles per hour.	
Total movement of wind in 24 hours	177 miles.	
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours	21 miles per hour.	
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8	
Rainfall in 24 hours	0.00 inches.	
Total rainfall during the month	0.00 ,,	
,, ,, ,, year	3.09 ,,	

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 8.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th June 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 8th	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 00	0 00	16 22
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	0 00	0 00	14 54
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	0 00	0 00	15 12

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 8.

The feeble advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon has given general rain in Malabar and Bombay Deccan. The Bay monsoon is strengthening. The western disturbance has passed away.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Malabar and Bombay Deccan, and local in Assam, North Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East Rajputana, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Rangoon three-quarters; Tavoy and Kayaukpyu one; Maymyo one and a half; Berhampore and Mymensingh three-quarters; Udaipur a quarter; Jagdalpur three; Cochin two; Poona, Sholapur and Cuddalore a half; and Kodaikanal one.

Temperature is appreciably above normal in central parts of the country and north-east of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam and Bengal.

Forecast of monsoon rainfall for 1926:—Monsoon rainfall is likely to be normal in the Peninsula and in North-east India but in some defect in North-west India.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in defect except in the central parts, where it is normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the districts and the minimum lower at Rawalpindi and Hissar. A maximum temperature of 112 deg. was recorded at the last-mentioned station.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal and reached 114 deg. at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast, lightly clouded over west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal at most stations and the minimum in parts of Rajputana. The thermometer rose to 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded along the coast and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is slightly in excess at Bhuj and Ahmedabad

Temperature was above normal in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar. The highest temperature recorded in the division was 110 deg. at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces. Skies are moderately clouded over the southeast and generally clear elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual outside the extreme western districts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were much above normal in the southeastern districts and the maximum alone elsewhere. Chanda and Raipur both recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg.

The Konkan.—Skeis are lightsiy to moderately clouded and humidity is slightly in defect. Temperature remained above normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 94 deg.1 (5 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 3. deg 42 (4deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.89 in. of rain, Sholapur 0.55 in, Aurangabad 0.23 in, Belgaum 0.20 in. and Ahmednagar a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly in excess in the region of rainfall and in defect generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal at all stations; the minimum was higher than usual at Hyderabad and lower at Sholapur.

General rearks—Light to moderate rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan, and locally in north Hyderbad; elswhere weather has been dry. The only principal amount other than those mentioned above is 2.05 in. at Cochin. Temperatures remain markedly higher than usual in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Forecast: No large change.

Daily weather telegram for the 7th June 1926 issued from Simla

The advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon is still feeble. It has given general light to moderate rain in Malabar and numerous thunder showers in the interior of the Peninsula. The Bay monsoon is generally weak. The western disturbance has again given general rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Kashmir and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, the Punjab hills, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar the Northwest Frontier Province, the east Central Provinces, Mysora, south east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were.—Basseln three quarters of an inch; Darjeeling one; Sonamarg, Drosh, Jagdalpur, Aurangabad a half; Mangalore one; Cochin two; Trichinopoly a half; Kurnool three quarters

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 8.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

		Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 24/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 1 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 3
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 3
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 2 6
Hindustan	,,	1 1 9
David Mill	,,	1 2 3
Apollo	,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 9
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 9
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 12 9
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E D Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 10 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 9 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kants	Per lb.	1 5 6
Great	,,	1 5 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 6
Standard		.....

Remark:—Market dull.

The only Complexion Aid you need.

Take Grandpa's advice! He knows what's wrong with your complexion. It lacks the radiant glow of youth and health—the evidence of that "Kruschen feeling" which he is always talking about.

A healthy complexion is a matter of pure blood and a healthy body. It is the impurities that have collected in your system that are responsible for a blotchy skin and eyes that lack their lustre.

Cleanse your blood with a "little daily dose" of Kruschen Salts. Just as much as will lie on a silver 4-anna piece. You can't taste it in your first morning cup of tea, but it will remove all waste matter from your system, clearing your skin and restoring the radiant health which is essential for a perfect complexion.

Remember it's the little daily dose that does it, and it costs only an anna a week.

Kruschen Salts
GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Kalzana
the building material of all body-cells

Dr. ..... writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint
Sold at all chemists and stores
Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:
TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA BOILS
MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

DIABETES
World Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE!
6th January 1917.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS, Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

Dear Sirs,

With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient, after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was (21 grains per ounce) before, Sp. gr. being reduced from 1025 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been attacked with this cruel disease.

BENODE BEHARY CHATTERJI, L.M.S.,
Bolaram Dey Street,
CALCUTTA.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. (18)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 8.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points up in old crop and 6 to 4 points down in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—There is no special feature in the American markets. If anything crop accounts are somewhat better, but there is a general disposition to await the Bureau Report, giving the condition of the crop, to be published on the 2nd July.

A small fluctuation being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this noon almost unchanged at Rs. 345 for Broach July-August. At the opening one Japanese firm and Shroffs were sellers and values eased to Rs. 343. But the market again improved to Rs. 345 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 344¼. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 343½ and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 343 on Commission Houses selling.

Broach May opened at Rs. 328¼ and declined to Rs. 326 on general selling. On Offices buying the market recovered to Rs. 327 and closed at Rs. 326¼. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 326½ and gave way to Rs. 325½. At about this level Shroffs were buyers and the market improving to Rs. 327 closed at Rs. 326½, whilst Oomra January opened at Rs. 310½ and moving within a small compass closed at the same rate. Bengal July and January were quoted Rs. 261 and Rs. 254 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was better.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	325
Fully Good Broach July/August	343
Fully Good Bengal July	260½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	253½
Fine Oomra July	325½
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	308

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	326
Fully Good Broach July/August	344
Fully Good Bengal July	261
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	254
Fine Oomra July	326
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	310
Good Southerns June	316

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8.

M G Bengal—Superfine 283, Fine 268, F Good 258, Good 250.

M G Surat—Superfine 415, Fine 410, F Good 400, Good 390.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 335, Fine 325, F Good 310.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 370, Fine 360, F Good 345.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 358, Fine 348, F Good 333.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 358, Fine 350, F Good 342, Good 334.

M G Southerns—F Good 328, Good 318, F G Fair 308.

M G Punjab/Americans—Superfine 366, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342.

COTTON.

Liverpool June 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 previous 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 previous 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 previous Nil bales.

Mid. Americans Spot 10.16 previous 10.22

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 17.25 previous 17.10d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.18
October	17.42
January	17.32

New York Noon Call:—

July	18.18
October	17.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 7.

June	16.29—.21
July	16.09—.21
August	16.09—.21
September	15.99—.21
October	15.82—.21
November	15.74—.21
December	15.69—.21
January	1564—.23
February	15.59—.23
March	15.54—.23
April	15.54—.23
May	15.49—.23
June	15.49—.23

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

June	9.64 —.02
September	9.32 —.01

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 8th

In full-pressed Bales	3 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,88,882	2,91,080
Central India ..	1.047	3,63 082	3,26,302
Barsi and Nagar ..	547	2,12,537	1,97,454
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57	73,462	95,719
Berar	236	4,69 580	5,62,456
Central Provinces ..	193	2,42,531	2,66,086
Total Oomras ..	2080	16,50,074	17,28,097
Dholera	607	2,56,909	2,61,051
N.W. Provinces ..	67	1.28.424	1.31,473
Rajputana	663	1,01.024	70,664
Sind-Punjab ..	57	2.85,886	3.56,301
Broach	106	3,11,089	4.78,796
Coompta & Dharwar	867	1,06,170	1.26,881
Western-Northerns	395	68,820	69,566
Cocconada	95	2,026	1,262
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1,534	37,072	27,946
Persian		3,851	4.329
American		17,257	9,449
Egyptian and African	475	62,563	48,105
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total ..	6,646	30,34,372	33,17,657

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 3rd June This year	Last year
Europe	660	4,84,276	5,77,077
Japan & China ..	7.295	15,57,021	15,94,779
Coast Ports ..		21,761	20,047
Up country by Rail.		80,883	13,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		30,133	61,896
Total	7,955	21,74,077	22,67,222

October	9.23	—.01
November	9.16	—.01
December	9.16	—.01
January	9.14	unchgd.
February	9.13	unchgd.
March	9.15	unchgd.
April	9.14	unchgd.
May	9.15	unchgd.
June	9.13	unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 7.

Futures at New York:—	
July	18.25+.05
October	17.42—.06
December	17.37—.05
January	17.30—.06

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, June 7.

July	9.58 —.01
October	9.23 —.01
December	9.16 —.01
January	9.14 unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 7.

COTTONS:—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York:—	
July	18.25+.05
October	17.42—.06
December	17.37—.05
January	17.30—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	18.75 +.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.83 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	17.58 unchgd.
October	17.00 —.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 13/16.
Demand Bills	4.86.12.
January	17.31
New Orleans 9 a.m.:—	
July	17.52
October	16.99

COTTON. OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool June 7.

Future Delivery prices:	
July	9.58—.01
October	9.22—.02
January	9.14 unchgd.

COTTON. ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS. ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 7.

Scinde Good	6.55 previous 6.60
Scinde Fully Good	68.85 previous 6.90
Scinde Fine	7.15 previous 7.20
Bengal, Good	6.65 previous 670
Bengal Fully Good	6.95 previous 7.00
Bengal Fine	7.25 previous 7.30
Oomra Good	7.35 previous 7.40
Oomra Fully Good	7.65 previous 7.70
Oomra Fine	7.95 previous 8.00
Broach Good	7.95 previous 8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.35 previous 8.40
Broach Fine	8.75 previous 8.80

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. June/July sellers 54/.

Tone:—Firm and dearer on an expected Bullish Bureau Report.

Australian June/July sellers 59/.

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 56/6

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.

Tone:—Firm and dearer.

Cargo, Victorian April Italy paid 61/.

SEEDS.

London, June 7.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

June/July Hull paid £15.

July/Aug. Hull paid £15 1/8.

Cottonseed Bombay June/July sellers £8 1/8.

Tone:—Firmly held.

Castorseed Bombay June/July sellers £16 7/8.

Linseed Bombay June/July nominal £17 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton June/July nominal £21.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton June/July sellers £21 1/2.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton June/July sellers £22 1/4.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton June/July nominal £20 1/4.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore June/July quoted £21 3/4.

RUBBER.

London, June 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 19 July/Aug. Value.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 20 Buyers. 20 1/2 Sellers.

Tone:—Easier, Absence of demand.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 7.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 5/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £75 3/4 —1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 —1/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/4 +1/4.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 1/2 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 57 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 70 3/4 —3/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 59 3/4 —1/2.

SHARES.

London, June 7.

Hongkong Bank	£132
Chartered Bank	£20 7/8
National Bank	£47
P. and O. Bank	£9 7/8
Eastern Bank	£6 1/16

EGYPTIAN.

London, June 7.

November	15.60+.07
January	15.50+.09

BARLEY.

London, June 7.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80
Bengal Fine M G	260/65
Bengal F G M G	245/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40
Arvi Fine M G	335/40
Ararati Fine M G	305/15
Kaamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15
Mulkapur Fine M G	290/90
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90
Khandesh F G M G	
Broach Fine M G	340/45
Broach F G M G	325/35
Muthia Fine M G	270/80
Muthia F G M G	260/70
Dharwar	
Coompta M G	350/55
Westerns M G	315/25
Westerns H G	
Miraj M G	360/65
Cambodia F G M G	385
Navsari F G M G	
Surat F G M G	390/400
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30
Dhollera F G M G	320/30
Kalagin F G M G	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th June, 1926:—

Cotton	Bales. 6,646
Wheat	Cwts. 35,663
Linseed	18,904
Rape, etc.	2,204
Gingellyseed	1,157
Poppyseed	520
Groundnuts	2,805
Castorseed	12,819
Rice	2,745
Myrabollams	3,032
Cottonseed	11,298
Mowraseed	25
Gram	8,023
Juwar	5,681
Masur	Nil
Barley	400
[illegible] year	3.09 ,,
Coal	4,026

Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1180.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1250.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1235.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs 160.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Rrcs 159.00.
London—Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady, dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 8.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3½ per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easier.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

London, June 7.

Telc. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/16 quiet.

BULLION

Bombay, June 8.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/8.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 68/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 68/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 68/9.

London, June 7.

Bar gold ready, £84-11 1/2
Silevr ready, d. 30-3.
Silver forward, d. 30-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China bought forward. Sellers holding back. India doing nothing. Market uncertain but at present steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 8.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/12.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/12

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 103/14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/5.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 103

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 107/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 114/8

4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/8

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 116/8.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1085
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153¾
Shanghai	201

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

5th June 1926

RECEIPTS
Week ending 29th May.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	1686	3058
Bombay*	38875	58520
Karachi	8618	11138
Madras	6496	Nil
Rangoon	—	—
Tuticorin	Nil	Nil
Total	55675	72716

EXPORTS
Week ending 29th May.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	2503	2078
Bombay*	40713	62123
Karachi	13082	18760
Madras	5051	3746
Rangoon	295 (a)	2128
Tuticorin	930	4592
Total	65230	93427

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 29th May.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	56241	86508
Bombay*	2989436	3254467
Karachi	1128249	997084
Madras	99478	1651
Rangoon	23712	—
Tuticorin	41832	548
Total	4338948	4340258

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 29th May.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	24349	32490
Bombay*	2019764	2117796
Karachi	858448	724970
Madras	65968	41171
Rangoon	7719 (a)	77095
Tuticorin	52919	43428
Total	3098644	3036750

*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton

(a) to 22nd May.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 7th June,		1st Sept. to 7th June	
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-2
174	294	107444	139738

EXPORTS form KARACHI
Week ending 24th May.

	1926	192[illegible]
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	5991	12449
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	Nil	327
U. S. A.	Nil	100
Total	5991	12876

1st Sept. to 24th May.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	58114	69100
Continent	349928	393712
China	107806	55119
Japan	327564	191373
Bombay (a)	110468	143191
U. S. A.	9140	6990
	963030	859485

Adusted. (a) Includes cotton for transhipment

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

8th June 1926.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference
RECEIPTS			
4th to 7th June.	12418	31126	—18708
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 7th June	3034372	3317957	—283285
SHIPMENTS 4th to 7th June.			
United Kingdom	—	—	..
Continent	3723	10975	—7252
China, Japan and Coast Ports	50	350	—300
Total	3773	11325	—7552
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 7th June,			
United Kingdom	42435	48928	—6493
Continent	443064	529795	—86731
China	353232	287999	+65233
Japan	1202603	1306780	—104177
Coast Ports	21811	20047	+1764
U. S. A.	1450	9679	—8229
Total	2064595	2203228	—138633
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	2524	8928	—6704
China, Japan & Coast Ports	41791	67341	—25550

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 28th May		1st Sept to 28th May.
Madras	22435	262724*
Bombay	15826	768527*
Sind	2889	199004*
Bengal	1727	34695
U. P.	Nil	192873
Punjab	1289	1067012*
C. P.	1967	370078
Berar	1723	598616*
N.W. F Province	Nil	2177
Ajmer-Merwara	213	60447
Burma	560 (to 21st May.)	85968
	48629	3642121

*Adjusted.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS

(Return made under the Indian Cotton

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 8.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾	56	8	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 8.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2				
Copper German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper ½ to 1¾ to 2		59	8	0

METALS.

London, June 7.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 1/8.
Copper Braziers £73 1/2.
Yellow Metal 68 3/4.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 8.

Ready prices both in respect of Java and Beet Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about a pence in Java Forward prices. The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/14 per cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/September Sh. 15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/14 per cwt.
Shipment May Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment May Sh. 16 per cwt. F. B. H.
German Beet Sugar:—
Shipment May Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
British Granulated Sugar:—
S. S. Moriya Sh. 17 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, June 7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
15/4 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.
15/6 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
15/7 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/7 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/7 3/4 July/Sept. Sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 7.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6
Rentes 3 per cent. 47 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China bought. Business small. Market quiet.
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Interest day to day loan 3 3/4.
Discoun Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

Since 1st Sept. 1925 4,11,653 bales 1924 6,53,000 bales.

Rest of British India April 1926 89475 bales. Since 1st Sept. 1925 7,08,265 bales 1924 6,66,224 bales.

Total bales April 1926 1,71,360. Since 1st Sept. 1925 11,19,918 bales. 192[illegible] 13,19,224 bales.

Indian cotton consumed in Mills in India States (Hyderabad and Indore) during March 1926 as per returns supplied by them—6,186 bales

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League Football—Matunga Hindus vs. G. I. P.—Oval.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football—Gymkhana "B" vs. R. A. M. C.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.

B.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League Football—G. I. P. (Mat.) vs. Swiss—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League Football—Police vs. "Times of India"—Oval.

SATURDAY, June 12.

S. S. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m., connecting s. s. Malwa at Aden.

Harwood League Football—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Staffords—Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supplementary Mails for Mauritius and Renunon per S.S. "Janus" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th inst.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7.00 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 10th inst. at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

KUDAL DESHASHTHA G. B. V. V. SAMAJ.

The 32nd annual general meeting of the above Samaj will be held at Bandra in the bungalow of Mr. Madhorao Vithal Samant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 13th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Disease Small-pox Attacks 9, Deaths 2; Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Influenza Attack 1, Death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn.) 87

Total mortality this day last year was 77.

THE SEVA SADAN.

The Seva Sadan Normal, Home-Education, and Industrial Classes in cutting, sewing (ladies' children's and gents' garments), fancy embroidery, paper-flowers, laundry, hosiery, cookery, cane-work etc., re-opened on the 7th inst. after the summer vacation. Ladies desiring to join any or all of these classes are requested by the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, to get their names registered early.

BABY WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN DAHANU.

Undtr the auspices of the newly started Public Health Committee Dahanu celebrated its first Baby Week on 3rd 4th and 5th instant. Dr. N. S. Juvekar of the Bombay Provincial Baby Week Committee attended the celebrations with his assistants and several exhibits on mother craft, health, sanitation and Cinema apparatus. Lectures, exhibition and free Cinema shows were the prominent functions of the propaganda.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT BANDRA.

Saturday last the Chapel Road and the roads leading to the New Colony of St. Sebastian's were en fete on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. The roads were lined with flags and festoons and by 4 o'clock every one was seen wending his way to Mt. Carmel's for the grand sports. The crowds of ladies and gentlemen in their gala-day dresses, the little ones and the aged all seemed highly interested on this auspices occasion to do honour to His Majesty the King Emperor.

The programme opened by playing of the National Anthem by the St. Paul's Band and this was followed by a string of various races consisting of Balloon Race, Peeling the potato; Tailing the Donkey; Grain race; Cigar race; Toy race; Flat races for juniors and seniors and obstacle race all of which were heavily contested and created a lot of fun and laughter.

The last year's report was read which regretted the transfer of Fr. M. Baptista the first president of the Celebration Committee and specially complimented Miss May Gomes who contributed largely for the success of the last occasion. The prizes to successful competitors were given away by the Revd. Fr. C. A. D'Abreo the president of the King's Birthday Celebration Fund. Then an interval followed and concluded by a Whist Drive for which about 40 tables were arranged and closed at midninght.

St. Paul's Band rendered music and the organisers are to be congratulated for the success of the occasion particularly Messrs. Frank and Alex Gomes, Lawrence Amara the energetic Secretary and Fr. Abreo, the president.

TWO NURSES STABBED

ALLEGED VENDETTA

The porch or Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was the scene of a vendetta alleged to have been wrecked upon his wife by a disappointed husband on Saturday last.

Mrs. Lena Madrid a nurse in Parekh Hospital accompanied by Miss Dias, another nurse, and a couple of male companions were getting out of a taxi to attend the dance organised to celebrate King's Birthday by the Assago Union. As Mrs. Lena Madrid was alighting out of the taxi, Ignatius Madrid, her husband who was living separately for a year, barred her way and questioned her in a threatening manner as to who it was who gave her permission to attend the dance.

ASSAULT AND AFTER.

"The Matron of the Hospital" replied Mrs Lena Madrid. This quick retort apparently put Ignatius out of temper and snatching a penknife from out of his pocket he is alleged to have stabbed Mrs. Madrid on her leg. Miss Dias who tried to ward off the attack received two cuts on the back.

The appearance of Sergeant Fish on the scene prevented further mischief He had the two injured women taken to hospital while Ignatius was put under arrest. Further inquiries are in progress.

MOGUL'S ASSAULT ON HINDU WOMAN.

MUSLIM RESCUER STABBED.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the Ramji Bhagwan chawl near Girgaum when a Mogul was seen assaulting a Hindu woman named Shantabai. The cries of the woman attracted a large number of people out of whom one Gulamali tried to prevent the Mogul from assaulting the woman. Enraged at the intervention, the Mogul attacked Mr. Gulamali and it is alleged, stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. At this other people fell on the Mogul and severely belaboured him. The police soon arrived on the scene; and sent both Mr. Gulam Ali and the Mogul to the hospital. They were in a dangerous condition. The Mogul will be put on his trial on recovery.

The cause of the assault is not yet known.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

HANDBILLS WITH BOGUS SIGNATURE

The case in which Mr. Jal Pestonjee Iranee salesman and manager of Messrs. Bell Russ and Coy. export and import agents Fort had charged Kaikhushro D. Gordhan with defamation and criminal intimidation came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday afternoon.

The facts of the case as stated are as follows: The complainant who resides at Sleater Road is a trustee of the Iranian Zorostrian Fund and other funds. He uncle and another relative named Mr. Batliboi worked some time back as sellers' brokers. The accused who alleged that he worked with Mr. Batliboi claimed a certain amount as share in the brokerage from Mr. Batliboi. The accused asked the complainant and his uncle to bring pressure upon Mr. Batliboi to pay up his money; but on the complainant's refusing to do so, the accused wrote two letters in his own hand on 17th April last to the complainant's mother. In the letters the accused asked her to press the complainant to use his influence on Mr. Batliboi and see that the accused's money was paid. In the second letter the accused threatened to publish leaflets and handbills asking the Parsees not to have any dealing with the complainant and his family in case his money was not paid at once.

The complainant was contemplating legal proceedings against the accused when he received on May 7th another letter of the nature of the previous ones. And some hand-written handbills in which, it is alleged, the complainant and his family were vilified and defamed were found at Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road and in other Parsi localities. It was alleged that the handwriting in the handbill was similar to the one in the letters the complainant had received. The signature in the handbill was bogus and the complainant suspected that it was written by the accused. He therefore charged the accused as above. The examination of the witnesses for the complainant was not complete when the court rose for the day.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for the complainant while the accused was undefended.

LURE OF JEWELLERY.

Bejonji Cowasji (25) was placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewala, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Tuesday noon on a charge of house breaking and theft.

The accused was ebployed as a servant by Mr. Cowasji Banaji last year and was dismissed after some time. On a certain night in October, 1925, Mr. Cawasji's house was broken into, and jewellery worth Rs. 8,396 was stolen. The police was soon informed; and the accused was arrested with the help of a jeweller.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

"TOO GENERAL TO COMMAND CONSIDERATION."

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabwala writes:—"On behalf of the Purity Mission Societ I objected to the Collector of Bombay excise Department giving extension of time to Dadar Refreshment Bar where the time limit for sale of liquor has been exceeded by 2 hours after 9.30 p.m. as the nuisance caused by drunkards and other low people was very great for the much-harassed population living in the neighbourhood. For the last six months the dispute has been going on. The Excise Collector at last suppressed his correspondence and I was constrained to appeal to the supreme Government. The Collector now cuts me off by stating that my objections "to the Dadar Refreshment Bar are too general to command consideration." The objections raised were perfectly valid that the time was exceeded beyond the Government limit. The bar is maintained only for the convenience of the petty Railway officials, but that at the cost of the comfort of thousands of local residents."

THE GUJERAT VYAYAM MANDAL.

A very interesting programme was presented by the boys of the Gujerat Vyayam Mandal in the compound of the Congress House yesterday evening before a very distinguished gathering, prominent among them being Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla, Balubhai Mashruwalla, B. T. Desai, B. G. Kher, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. and Mrs. K. M Munshi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Nanavati, Mr. Saraya, Mr. Maishri, Mr Mayashankar, Mr. Tulsidas Tribhovandas, Dr. Chandulal of Broach, Mr Hiralal K. Solicitor, N. H. Pandya, Dr. Kalliandas and others.

The programme consisted of Bag Pipe and bugle band, lathis, boxing ju-jitsu and balancing, patta bajis, rod-bending etc. The audience very much appreciated the lathi show, and boxing between young kiddies. Weight-lifting by Mr. Trivedi was also much appreciated.

Mr. J. P. Joshi one of the organisers and secretaries made a short speech as to how this institution was started. The institution was started in April in Marwari Vidyalaya by the efforts of Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Mr. Ramanlal and others. But thanks to the B.P.C.C. the authorities came to the rescue and gave to the institution permission to use the compound and a room for the purpose of keeping their paraphernalia. The aims and objects of this institution are to create a taste for physical culture among he Guleratis. Dr. Kalliandas, Dr. Chandulal and Mr. Bhulabhai also spoke a few words on the necessity of such institutions. The activities of this institution are being carried on by the help of philanthropic friends and well-wishers. The institution deserves all help and the organizers trust that there will not be an occasion when the institution may have to cease its activities for want of funds.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

An exhibition of physical feats of the pupils of the Gujerat Vyayam Mandir was given at the Congress House, Bombay, on Sunday last. Our photo shows the gathering present on the occasion.

ELECTORAL ROLLS PUBLICATION.

ALTERATION IN DATES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Bombay Government have altered the dates for the publication of the Electoral Rolls of the Bombay constituencies of the Legislative Assembly and of the constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council In both cases the first publication of the rolls will take place on the 1st July, and the second publication on the 25th August."

CONVICTED OF FORGING CHEQUE.

For presenting a forged cheque for 20 dol. to the American Express Co., Paul Montheil, an Anglo-Indian was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Explanade Police Court. His worship convicted him on Tuesday morning, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HARWOOD LEAGUE,

R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

A FEAST OF GOALS.

This season is proving to be one singularly devoid of good football and Tuesday was no exception when the gunners from Colaba obtained an easy victory over the G.I.P. It is inexplicable to many of the football fans who frequent the Co-operage, why the G.I.P. should persist in entering a league when they are obviously not in the same class as the other teams. To begin with they do not have the players and no useful purpose is served, their appearance on the Co-operage signifying an ordeal for the spectators. Corr was the only player to play and the entire burden fell upon him. At the interval he was shifted from the forward line to take up the task of centre-half. He was here, there, and everywhere, tackling the forwards with determination and no little success.

The R. A. opened the score almost immediately after the kick off, Benham getting through. A penalty kick converted by Thompsonbrought the teams on even terms, but the soldiers got away again and led by five goals to one at the interval, Holdman, Benham, Devine and Bevan scoring in turn. Bevan, the right wing, was sending in some wonderful centres, and he capped his good work by completely beating Eagle with a fine angle shot. He also scored the seventh goal, while Benham headed in the minth smartly.

R. A. ..... 8 goals.

G. I. P. ..... 1 goal.

R. A.—Bunci, Bougham and Hanlan, Brown, Lines and Grayson; Bevan, Devine, Benham, Holdman and Hinc.

G. I. P.—Eagle; Hankin and Murray; Gilman, Rodericks and Johnson; Shea, Corr, Thompson, Harris and Hanson.

Referee. Mr. Cummings.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Bombay Gym. versus B.B.R.A.—Cooperage.

Matunga Hindus versus G.I.P. Matunga—Ova'.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

BOY RUN OVER BY TAXI.

At an inquest touching the death of Kamloo Govinda a boy of 10 years, held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, the jurors differred and by a majority of four to three jurors recorded a verdict of accident death caused by the fracture of the frontal bone in consequence of his having been run over by taxi No. Bom. 5,050 which was being driven in a rash and negligent manner.

It appeared that the deceased who was living with his aunt had gone out to sleep on the road at 8 p.m. on May 31. At about midnight motor car No. 5050 driven by one Marshall Fernandes running towards Foras Road ran over the boy; and he was crushed to death The car belonged to a Parsee gentleman. One Ganoo Rama had seen the number of the car; and he had informed the police.

The jury recorded a verdict as quoated above.

The Burma Government has declared forfeited all copies of a printed manifesto of the Communist Party of India dated 15th March 1926, published by J. P. Bagerhotta and Muzaffar Ahmed at 37, Harrison Road, at the office of the General Peasants and Workers Party on behalf of the Communist Party of India and printed by S. C. Majumdar, Sree Govranga Press, 71/1 Morzapur Street, on the ground that it contains seditious matter.

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THE LATE SIR BASIL SCOTT.

REFERENCE BY BENCH AND BAR.

The recent death of Sir Basil Scott, a former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, was the subject of a reference by the Bench and Bar on Tuesday.

Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice, on behalf of his colleagues, after referring to the brilliant career of the ex-Chief Justice expressed condolence for Lady Scott and her family in their heavy bereavement.

Mr. Bhalubhai Desai, Acting Advocate-General joined in his Lordship's sentiments on behalf of the Bar, and referred to Sir Basil's sense of integrity and justice and uniform behaviour towards all members of the Bar to whom he allowed all legitimate liberty, though deprecating anything savouring of undue indulgence. Sir Basil had remained till his death the literary enthusiast and artist that he was.

The Government Pleader also associated himself with the sentiments expressed on behalf of the Appellate Bar.—Free Press of India.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. MANCHA-SHANKER JIWANRAM.

The Judges and the Pleaders of the Court of Small Causes assembled on Tuesday in the Chief Judge's Court and paid their tribute to the late Mr. Manchashanker Jiwanram who died on 24th of May at Surat.

RESIGNATION OF PERSIAN PREMIER.

A THING TO BE DEPLORED SAYS MR. NARIMAN.

BOMBAY, June 7.

In a statement to the Free Press of India in regard to the fall of the Persian Cabinet, Mr. G. K. Nariman states:—

"One can but vaguely guess the causes of the resignation of the Persian Cabinet. They cannot be unconnected with the consolidated position of the American Finance mission in Teheran. For Mostowfi-ol-Mamalek, who has been asked to form the new Cabinet, has been the consistent supporter of Americans. When the question of the budget came up not long ago and when it was submitted, as based on the budget of the year 192[illegible] ministers threw up their hands i[illegible] American allotments. They p[illegible] or increased appropriations and resented the retrenchment for the sake of economy. All accepted the principle of the balanced budget propounded by Dr. Millspaugh, but each expected the "other ministers to do the pruning necessary to strike the balance."

A LOVABLE PERSON.

At that time the Prime Minister was Mostowfi-ol-Mamalek, who is characterised by his American admirers as a gentle lovable individual who had preserved through a long public career a distinguished reputation for sagacity, integrity and patriotism. He was in sympathy with the purpose of the American mission, and genuinely desired financial reform but like anyone else in his place, Dr. Millspaugh informs us, Mostowfi-ol-Mamalek hesitated to dictate to his minister or to take decisions which would result in the dismissal of employees or might in any other way alienate his political supporters.

A THING TO BE DEPLORED.

We further learn from the same American source that in the 'Majliss" there is a group of deputies who are particularly devoted to the ideas that underlie the presence of the American Mission in Persia. Among these deputies are Mostowfi-ol-Mamalek, Mushir-ed-Dowleh, another ex-Prime Minister, Kaikhosorow Shahrokh, the Zoroastrian member, Hossein Khan Alai, and Taghi Zadeh. From the standpoint of cultural civic progress the resignation of Premier Faroghi, who is a true nationalist, will be widely deplored."—Free Press.

SALE OF THE PLANET MILLS.

Pursuant to an order of the Bombay High Court the Official Liquidator has sold the Planet Mills to Raja Partapgiriji Narsingirijee for Rs. 16,60,000.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

8th June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.25
To-day's Opening Rate	18.20
Difference	+ 05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.76
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

8th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.58
To-day's Opening Rate	9-60
Difference	+ 02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.61
Difference	+.03

Khandi Market	34[illegible]
Sewri Market	34[illegible]

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

In the Share Market in jutes notwithstanding an easier gunny market rates of mill shares were not only well maintained, but sellers were very scarce. Hence buying orders were not easy of fulfilment. In coals only a stray transaction here and there is the sum total of the business completed in this section, the tone being decidedly weak. Teas had a certain number of supporters and though the turnover was not large prices kept quite steady. In miscellaneous nothing of any special interest transpired beyond some dealings in the mire popular stocks that usually figure in the daily list. Government securities were quiet with little doing. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 77/14, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 Rs. 109/8.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 27.

Jutes:—Albion 428/8, Auckland 210, Bally 158, Birla 7/8, Cheviot 217, Clive 31/4, Craig 4/2, Empire 48, Fort William 245, Gourepore 607, Howrah 37/8, Hukumchand ord 9/14, Kamarhatty 528, Kanknarrah 425, Lansdowne 231, National 26[illegible], Naihati 997/8, Nuddea 40, Presidency 6/14, Standard 360, Waverley 6/12.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 14, Burrakur 19/3.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation ord 4/12, Britannia Biscuits 6/4, Indian Wood Products 9/8, British Burma Petroleum 4/14, British Ceylon Corporation 2/8, Bengal Paper ord 24, Carew and Co. 63.

Tea Companies:—Atal 18/8, Ballacherra 548/8, Borpukhuri 20, Dauracherra 15/12, Durrung 67, Gobpur 10/10, Harmitty 40/12, Hasimara 41/8, Hantapara 567, Loshah 15/10, Rajabari 17/14, Tezpore 14/6, Tirrihannah 24/4, Tengpani 18/4, Tumsong pref 105/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-seconds pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During he week ending 5th June 1926, the total mortality 638 was 102 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.93. The mortality for the 23rd week of 1925 was 516 and death-rate 21.30 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925, was 670 and death-rate 28.57.

Out of the total deaths, 175 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Smallpox caused 30 attacks and 17 deaths. Plague caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths.

Teh number of live births registered during the week was 383 and compares favourably with that for the 23rd week of 1925, when the figure was 325 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz 344.

DO YOU DESIRE TO IMPART VOCATIONAL TRAINING ALONG WITH CULTURAL TRAINING TO YOUR CHILDREN?

IF SO

Then get them soon admitted into THE RASHTRIYA SHALA THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

ASHOKA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

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Will be taught from St. IV. up to St. VII.

The RASHTRIYA SHALA has OPENED. Therefore don't forget to send an application for admission immediately.

Write for further particulars to the PRINCIPAL.

Nothing Less Than A Miracle?

I had been suffering from Paralysis for more than 10 years. I had placed myself under the treatment of many famous doctors, but I did not get well. I went to England and Germany where I consulted good many great and renowned doctors for my treatment. They tried heart and soul to cure me, but all their efforts went in vain. Being disappointed I came back to India and was passing my days giving up all hopes of my life.

One day when I was thinking of my poor-self, a friend of mine told me to take advice from the well-known occultist, Mr. Mir. Immediately I went to see him. He gave me Seven "Tavizes" to burn and gave me assurance that I would be cured very soon. Now, I am very glad to say, I am doing well. I may recommend everybody to be placed under this treatment for any sort of disease.

D. K. NAIDU.

Amherst Street,
7-4-26.

If you wish to know your future definitely and correctly, if you are in despair owing to misery and chronic diseases, if you wish to see or to have a photo of your relatives, dead or living abroad, consult the world-renowned spiritualist, psychist and occultist either personally or by correspondence.

Rs. 5 for answering 4 questions.

FEE CAN BE INCREASED.

Address:—

MIR HAMID,

137-11, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.
Phone No. 3409, Calcutta.

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Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLERS' LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. Kemp and Co., or Thomson and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

BATLIBOI'S
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Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.
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You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.
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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Whose unrivalled superiority and national service of 26 years as the Pioneer College of Commerce under its Founder and Principal has been the SUBJECT OF HIGH APPRECIATION OF INDIA'S GREAT LEADERS OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND EDUCATION.

All specialisation Courses in Banking (C.A.I.B.), Secretarial Work (F.I.S.A.), Auditing (L.A.A. and G.D.A.) and Insurances (F.C.I.I.) WERE FIRST INTRODUCED AND PIONEERED IN DAVAR'S COLLEGE and its students are THE ONLY STUDENTS OF INDIA'S INSTITUTE to hold the Diplomas "C.A.I.B." "F.I.S.A." etc.,

ENROLL IMMEDIATELY FOR THE NEW SESSION.

Call or write for Prospectus to Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.,

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1926.

THE IRONY OF IT.

The spi[illegible]ned statement submitted [illegible] of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay to the officers of the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, makes an unanswerable case why an Indian and an Indian alone should be nominated to the Conference to safeguard the Indian Employers' interests. The Treaty of Versailles, which brought the International Labour Conference into existence, is clear on the point; and yet out of seven sessions so far held of the International Labour Conference, there was only one session to which an Indian employer was nominated to represent the employers of this country! The plea that only Indian Chambers of Commerce and industrial organisations should be consulted with regard to the question of delegating representatives to the Labour Conference is irrefutable. As the Indian Merchants' Chamber points out, there are British Chambers even in important European centres of trade and industry, but no Continental country will think of consulting these British Chambers for nomination of delegates to international organisations.

If the spirit of Section 389 of the Treaty of Versailles is to be followed, the organisations to be consulted by the Government of India as of any other country, which is a member of the League, should be indigenous organisations and not foreign and the delegates chosen should also be the country's own nationals and not non-nationals or aliens. The Government of India have violated the section both in the spirit and the letter. The violation is the more glaring when it is remembered that Mr. Narottam Morarji was recommended by as many as ten large and influential Indian Merchants' Chambers with membership of nearly 1,500 while Sir Arthur Froom had the support of only 6 non-Indian Chambers with hardly 700 members. Further, Sir Arthur Froom who, ironically enough, is supposed to represent *Indian* shipping interests at the International Labour Conference, is the representative of a British shipping company whose intererests are in conflict with those of Indian companies. It was Sir Arthur Froom who alone, amongst all members of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, dissented from the Committee's main recommendation that in order to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine the trade of India should be reserved to shipping owned and manned by Indians.

To allow such a man to act on behalf of India will, as the Chamber points out, amount to an over-representation of British shipping interests at the expense of India and to the great disadvantage of other maritime countries participating in the Conference. But that is what the British Government, in whose counsels Lord Incheape wields great influence, wants and the Government of India, as a subordinate branch of that Government, have in this case as in many others in the past, been only too willing to contribute their share in advancing British financial and trade interests. In doing so they have brought home to India once again what scant considerations they pay to the legitimate demands of Indian industrialists whenever the latter conflict with those of British industrialists and how her membership of the League is a mockery of her political slavery.

AN URGENT NEED.

India ought to feel proud that it was the Indian workers' delegate at the Labour Conference at Geneva who proposed the resolutions about the need for inquiry into the conditions of native labour. Such an inquiry will not be quite to the liking of the European capitalist, who is anxious to utilise cheap labour in Africa, forcing it to live under inhuman conditions. The Imperialist nations of the world, Great Britain and France, in particular, are anxious to tap the mineral and agricultural wealth of those regions of the world where labour is cheap and can be utilised under a form of contract very nearly akin to slavery. How is labour being obtained on the plantations in Kenya, under what conditions does it find work in Nigeria, what are its grievances in the Sudan—these are the questions which an independent Commission appointed by the League of Nations, which accepted Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution only with three dissentients, has to investigate fully and impartially.

There is, fortunately, a demand now on the part of organised Labour in Great Britain that in the case particularly of India and Africa, the countries where British capital is tempted to wander in search of huge profits by sweating the workers employed, the standard of life of the Indian and the African worker should approximate to that of the British worker. This demand is based not on humanitarian grounds but is prompted by a desire to hold their own on the part of the British Trade Unionists, who realise that if foreign capital in India can produce coal at the rate of 10 shillings a ton, it is not likely to encourage further production of that commodity in Great Britain, where the rate of production works out in some coal fields at 22 shillings a ton. The lower cost of production is possible only by employing the Indian worker on a miserably low rate of wages. This the British worker resents in his own interest. The same is the case in the Shanghai mills in which foreign capital cruelly sweats Chinese labour. Organised Labour in Europe will welcome the League of Nations inquiry into condition of native labour.

Lala Lajpat Rai's other resolution, which was passed unanimously by the Labour Conference, will enable leaders of organised Labour in Europe to acquaint themselves fully with the conditions in which sweated labour in India has to work. He asked for the appointment of an Indian correspondent by the Labour Office at Geneva. Such an appointment will be a boon to Indian Labour if the correspondent selected is of the right type. The Japanese delegate warmly supported the proposal for having an Indian correspondent appointed, declaring that "they could not afford to leave a great land like India out of account". We hope this handsome expression of opinion about this country will be followed by a desire on the part of Japan to improve her own labour conditions, particularly those of her women workers, because every improvement in their case will react favourably on India.

TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Prof. H. L. Kaji contributes an instructive article in the latest issue of the "Labour Gazette" on the burning question of the unemployment of the middle classes in Bombay. Prof. Kaji's conclusions are based on the statistical investigations made by the senior students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. There are few subjects which deserve more urgent and careful attention of the Government as well as the public than that of unemployment. The Governments of Madras and of Behar and Orissa have moved in the matter by appointing committees of inquiry. The Government of Bombay, however, have, with a consistency worthy of a better cause, maintained an attitude of callous indifference. Out of 192 cases investigated by the students, there are a fairly large number of persons who have finished their secondary and college education and are on the unemployment list. 57 per cent. of the persons cannot find a job, though they had been unemployed for nine months or more and 31 per cent. were out of employment for one year or more. But the most distressing revelation is that not an insignificant number of the persons examined have been found to be looking out in vain for work for a period of two years and more. The investigation removes a common though mistaken impression that it is the Madrasis, who come in large numbers to Bombay on account of worse conditions in South India, who suffer most from unemployment. Curiously enough, 30 per cent. of the total unemployed persons come from the Gujarati-speaking tracts. This phenemenon is probably accountable by the fact that quite a large number of those immigrants who were lured to Bombay during the days of the last industrial boom have been thrown back on the market "with the bursting of the bubble". Prof. Kaji's article is a fresh evidence of the fact that the question of unemployment can no longer be trifled with if a grave social crisis is to be avoided. If the Government of Bombay are alive to their duty they will lose no time in setting up an inquiry into the problem with a view to securing a mitigation of the present conditions which are a reproach to any civilized Government. The tragedy of those who are willing to work but do not get work and starve is the most distressing of social tragedies.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

Sir,—So you have unburdened your mind in the hospitable columns of the "Pioneer," and the "Times"; and must be feeling a bit relieved after condemning Gandhi and Gandhism to your heart's content! Sir Chimanlal, what is the special occasion for this dramatic demonstration at this stage, please? Is this the harbinger of your electioneering campaign? Or is it preparatory to your occupying some higher post in the gift of the Government? In any case, I assure you, Sir Chimanlal, that neither Sydenham, nor George Lloyd, nor Meston could have made out a stronger case for the Bourbon bureaucracy in India, than you have done, please! But, ah, you are essentially an advocate; and had we not for years an "Advocate of India" in the person of late Mr. F. F. Gordon?

Down With Gandhism!

Sir Chimanlal, your love for Gandhiji is a reflection of George Lloyd's supreme contempt for India's greatest man! Let us take your own words:—

1) Gandhiji is idealist!
(2) He is unpractical!
(3) He failed to lead the forces that he had created into a proper channel for the good of the country and its people!
(4) He misdirected them into altogether wrong and mischievous channels!
(5) Mr. Gandhi still persisted in his mad career of Civil Disobedience, and non-payment of taxes!
(6) Swarajists ploughed the sands for six years!
(7) And that according to you, Mahatmas and Maulanas have made a pretty mess of Indian politics, and the sooner they are put aside, the better for the country!

What Have You Done, Please?

So, according to your view, the Swarajists have ploughed the sands for six years! May we know, Sir Chimanlal, what you have done during that period as the accredited leader of Liberalism in Western India?

(1) As a Liberal, did you take an active part in your own Association? Not regularly!
(2) As a member of the Legislative Assembly, did you attend its sittings regularly? No!
(3) Did you do any solid, tangible, beneficent work in the Assembly on behalf of your constituency, or Party, or the country? No!
(4) As a Judge, of course, you were muzzled for some time! But why did you look so puzzled at the time? Did Mehta, your Guru, accept Judgeship? No!
(5) As an Executive Councillor, what have you done, please?
(a) Did you not mislead the whole Council in regard to the Development Department?
(b) Did you not rush through the Council the stupendous Development Grant in thirty minutes?
(c) Did you not hold out rosy pictures of huge profits?
(d) Did you not shut out nay stifle criticism of the Development Department in the Bombay Council?
(e) Did you not support Sir George Lloyd in his repressive policy, and in his decision to arrest and incarcerate Gandhiji?

What Have The Liberals Done?

We have seen some of your achievements in the last six years; now let us see, what your great Liberal Party has done during that period.

(1) Did not the Liberals have full scope in the first Reformed Council?
(2) Could they achieve any substantial good, or wrench any power from the Executive? No!
(3) Could they make the Councils, or the Assembly, or the Council of State any way representative or effective? No!
(4) Could they make the Executive responsive in action? No!
(5) Could the Liberal Ministers or Executive Councillors achieve anything for the good of the country? Mighty little!

Who Barred Reforms?

Have Gandhiji and his N.C.O.'s stopped the Government from introducing further Reforms? No. If Government is genuine in its sympathy with the people of this country

(1) Why does it not mend its Exchange Policy?
(2) Why does it not introduce Gold Currency?
(3) Why does it not enforce the Inchcape Axe?
(4) Why does it protect foreign shipping, foreign banking, foreign insurance companies and foreign cloth and commodities?
(5) Why does it rush on with Reclamation and huge bridge-building programme, when finances do not permit?
(6) Why does it prefer Railway expansion to increased Irrigation? Is this all due to Gandhiji and his Gandhism, Sir Chimanlal?
(7) What is Britain doing in Egypt today?

Chimanlal Bhai, need I say, that it is not by

(a) Eloquence or affluence
(b) Arrogance or indifference
(c) Luxury or lassitude

(d) Prestige or Platitude—that a Nation an be raised or reared or rejuvenated? It is only by suffering, service and sacrifice that Swaraj can be attained. Chimanlal Bhai, are you ready for the sacrifice?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SANITATION AND HOUSING IN BENGAL COALFIELDS.

(BY J. B. SEN, SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.)

III.

The Committee expressed strong opinion about the condition of the housing of labourers and was of opinion that "there are no amenetics in coal field.....The "dhowrahs" (lodging) are neither beautiful nor healthful. The labourer enjoys no privacy in his domestic life. He has to carry his personal belongings about with him (even down the mine) for fear of theft. His only pleasure is that which is to be purchased at liquor shop. There is no inducement for him to remain at colliery for a minute longer than he can help." The Committee recommended that, so soon as possible, all houses for accommodation of labourers employed upon mines should be brought up to a standard of 1,000 cubic feet minimum air space and 100 square ft. minimum floor space and that every building should have a verandah (floor space 40 square ft., width 7ft. and open along the whole length of the house), doors, impermeable floor and adequate ventilation. The by-law of the Jharia Board lays down that "no more persons shall be accommodated in any room than will allow to each adult a floor space of 33 square ft. and an air space of 333 square ft. and half such space for each child."

A Five Year's Programme.

In 1920 it was decided that the elimination of non-standard houses should be extended over three years, every colliery replacing 33 per cent. of its non-standard housing each year. The scheme was decided upon in the "boom" period of coal trade. Early in 1923 it was realized that the scheme was too drastic for the situation of the coal trade and a five years' programme (1923—1928) was substituted for the original scheme. The Board issues white licences for those houses which conform to standard requirements, red licences for those to be replaced during the coming year and blue licences for the houses to be taken up in subsequent programmes. Of the 54,000 housing units returned in 1923 and 50,700 dealt with, 28 per cent. were given white licences, 40 per cent. blue licences and 32 per cent red licences. Owing to depression in coal trade the quinquennial programme had to be revised in April, 1925 and it was agreed that (1) the programme would be extended to May, 1929, instead of May, 1928; (2) those collieries who had completed their programme for the last two years would be given a complete moratorium; (3) others would be required to complete by the end of 1925-26 the programme which they were, or might have been called upon to complete by the close of the two years ending May 1925 subject to the proviso that: (a) no colliery would be called upon to replace during 1925-26 any houses with dimensions exceeding 800 c. ft., but (b) no concession would be granted in respect of houses with dimensions less than 600 c. ft., and (4) no housing programme would be imposed on collieries having less than 30 houses unless any of them are unfit for human habitation. In 1925 the housing position stood at as follows:—

Total number of housing units	38,867
Houses already covered by previous programmes	5,548
Number to be licensed	33,319
Standard houses in receipt of white licences	8,245
Balance of non-standard houses to be licensed	25,073
Granted blue licences	23,675 or 94.4 p.c.
Granted red licences	1,398 or 5.6 p.c.

The effect of the 1925-26 programme will be the elimination of a great majority of houses of dimensions below 600 cubic ft.

A Reproach To The Industry.

When the miners are provided with sanitary houses and a living wage, the mine owners will have no reason to complain of their instability. If the miners leave the coalfields to eke out a miserable living by cultivating little patches of land in their villages, it is because life in the coalfields is worse than the life in the villages. There can be no greater reproach to an industry than that it gets sufficient labour supply only in the years of scarcity and famine. Drink habit, thriftlessness and the familiar round of complaints notwithstanding, until work in the coalfields is made economically worth while to the miners and ordinary amenities of life are provided steady and efficient work from them cannot be expected.

Notes of the Day.

The Opium Traffic.

"Britain is poisoning the world with its drugs" exclaimed the Chinese representative on the League's Advisory Committee on Opium the other day. The indictment is not without basis. Helpless India has for several years been made an unwilling instrument in this process and disinterested observers have flung the accusation against her that she has been flooding the world, especially China, with opium. For financial considerations the Government of India encouraged the nefarious trade and increased the export of opium from 5 1|2 tons in 1911 to 28 tons in 1920, each ton containing 32,000,000 doses! Now, thanks to the work of the Opium Commission, they have decided to prohibit the export of the drug, except for strictly medical and scientific purposes. This is satisfactory. But this restriction is not calculated to put a complete stop to the traffic until the Government strictly control the opium production in the country eliminating all chances of smuggling. The next step, as Mr. Andrews points out, must be to sweep away all "black spots" at home where the opium consumption has been working as a moral and physical scourge among the people. Now that the Government have gone to the extent of putting a stop to the export of opium they should not find it difficult to control its consumption in the country itself.

"India, Our Motherland".

Rev. W. A. Hobson, chaplain of Vepery, gives wholesome and timely advice to the Anglo-Indian community, in the course of an article in the "Young Men of India". The weakness and unprogressiveness of the Anglo-Indian community, Mr. Hobson points out, are due to the false notion fostered in the Young Anglo-Indian mind by the British for a political motive, that he is an Englishman. Mr. Hobson says: "As a community we originated in this country and the vast majority of us will live and die here. No progress is possible unless we thoroughly assimilate this into our consciousness. We differ from the Madrassee or the Bengalee or the Punjabi or the Marathi as much as they differ racially and culturally from one another but with them we are sons of the soil and own only one Motherland, India". Mr. Hobson deserves the congratulations of all patriotic Indians on the courage he has shown in giving expression to his convictions even at the risk of incurring unpopularity. We trust the Anglo-Indian community will ponder over the wise words of Mr. Hobson and recognising the duty they owe to "our one Motherland, India" wholeheartedly identify themselves with the rest of their fellow-countrymen of other creeds.

Justice not Patronage.

The Pandits and Shastris "of great learning and influence" who discussed at Cawnpore the theory of "untouchability" assumed a somewhat patronising attitude towards their unfortunate brethren and co-religionists, the "untouchables". It is not mere sympathy that the latter claim from the Hindu Society of which, even the Shastris and Pandits have the candour to admit, they are a part and parcel. They demand their inalienable right that they should be treated as human beings. The Shastris, characteristically, maintain silence on the question of touchability and seem to imagine that doling out educational and certain other facilities will completely satisfy the awakened and so-called submerged classes. The "untouchables" demand justice not charity or patronage.

A Prince's Plea for Sympathy.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur, replying to an address at Simla, deplored that there was a grievous lack of sympathy towards the princes on the part of the people. The Maharaja was, doubtless, perfectly right in claiming sympathy and good-will from the public. But he should not have forgotten that the principle of reciprocity applies as much to princes as to ordinary mortals. How many Indian princes have sympathetically tried to understand the grievances and administrative wrongs from which their "subjects" suffer? What is their substantial constitution towards the well-being of the people of their States? Being themselves apathetic towards the interests of the people, the princes expect the latter to perform an impossible feat by returning good-will and sympathy for apathy and misrule.

The Tourist Prince.

We have pointed out on previous occasions what a heavy drain on the resources of the State have been the hunting expeditions of the Jam Saheb. A correspondent, writing to the "Kesari", furnishes figures showing the expenditure incurred by H. H. the Gaekwar on his long and costly tours on the Continent and in America. In all, according to the correspondent, the Maharaja has undertaken sixteen voyages abroad and spent a crore of rupees! Though these figures are subject to correction—and we trust the newly inaugurated Baroda State Publicity Office will supply the public with authentic figures—the discontent of the public in regard to the extensive luxury-trips of the Maharaja and his frequent absences from the State is patent to every one acquainted with the Baroda affairs.

MECCA CONFERENCE.

INDIAN DELEGATION INTERVIEWS SULTAN.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULT.

The special correspondent of Khilafat Daily wired from Mecca on 5th inst. as under:—

"The Conference has been postponed till the 8th on account of several delegations being still onthe way to Arabia. The Java, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria Delegations have already arrived and the Turkish, Russian, Afghan and Persian Delegations are still on their way.

The Sultan nominated 23 Delegates for the Hedjaz and Nejd, reserving the right to add important individuals. The Indian Delegation had three interviews with the Sultan and participated in two Ulema meetings. Moulana Nadvi declared that the demolishing of the Medina tombs was a breach of promise, and stressed the necessity of restoration and protection of authentic Muslim monuments, also gave legal pleadings for the establishment of a Shariat Government in the Hedjaz.

Moulana Mohamed Ali invited Sultan Ibn Saud himself to give up Bidat of Kingship and follow Khulfai Rashedin, instead of Kesra. No decision was arrived about the republic.

Moulana Shaukat Ali demanded the question of the restoration of graves to be left to the world Ulema.

Moulana Abdul Halim condemned Takfir Ahleqibla by some Nejdis.

The result of the interview so far is unsatisfactory.

The Delegation is moving in Motamar about the restoration of graves and monuments for granting religious liberty and freedom of Emirat-ul-Arab and foreign Consuls for Jeddah to be Muslims, the establishment of public workhouses and the abolition of slavery.

The Indian Delegation is constantly exchanging views with other delegations."

CONGRESS OPENS.

LONDON, June 8.

The Congress which will consider the future of the Holy cities, the Hedjaz and the Caliphate, was opened to-day by Ibn Saud at Mecca. Delegates from India, Russia, Java, Palestine, Hedjaz, Egypt and Sudan were present. Maulana Shewkatadnan was appointed President and Maulana Suleiman Dadvi, Indian leader, Vice-President. —Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

WHO IS WHO

LONDON, June 7.

Cairo.—Barakat Pasha, Aly Shemsi and Gharabli who are in Adly Pasha's cabinet were members of Zaghlul's 1924 cabinet.

Osman Bey, Minister for Public Works in the new Cabinet, is regarded as a Zaghlulist.

Zarwat Pasha is an ex-Premier.

Mahmoud, Minister of Communications is vice-president of the Liberal Party and has not held a portfolio hitherto. He is a Balliol man and has long been prominent in Egyptian politics. He was deported to Malta with Zaghlul in 1919.—Reuter.

ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

RATIFIED BY ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, June 8.

Angora.—The Assembly has ratified the Anglo-Turkish Treaty on Mosul cabled on 6th June.—Reuter.

TEXT OF MOSUL CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 8.

Constantinople.—The text of the Mosul Convention which is published here to-day shows that the Iraq Government will give amnesty to persons who have committed offences arising from their Turkish sympathies in the Frontier region while Turkey's participation in the petroleum royalties will be limited to 25 years.—Reuter.

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD.

LONDON, June 7.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Scurr, who drew attention to the convictions of Europeans in the Indian Army Canteen Board, Lord Winterton said: "The question of securing improvement in the personnel would of course be considered in the event of its being decided that the Board shall continue to operate."

LORD WILLINGDON.

LONDON, June 8.

Lord Willingdon has been appointed the Governor-General of Canada.—Reuter.

Lord Willingdon was Governor of Bombay from 1913 to 1919 and Madras from 1919 to 1924. He is Lord-in-Waiting to His Majesty the King. He was a Liberal Member of the House of Commons from 1900 to 1910. He was born in September 1866. Lately he visited China in connection with the Buxer indemnity question.

BOLT FROM BLUE.

GERMAN CABINET'S DILEMMA.

HINDENBURG'S THREAT.

LONDON, June 8.

Berlin.—A bolt from the blue has descended on the Reichstag resuming after Whitsun in the shape of the publication of a letter of Marshal Hindenburg which is interpreted as a threat of resignation in the event of the plebiscite on 20th June resulting in favour of expropriation of the properties of the Hohenzollern and other Royal families. The President says: "I have spent my life in the service of the Kings of Prussia and the German Kaisers and I regard the plebiscite as a great wrong and a regrettable lack of feeling and tradition and an uncouth piece of thanklessness." The President foresees "a serious attack against the structure of the State whose deepest foundation is the respect for law and the recognition of property."

The letter increases the Cabinet's difficulties which are becoming acute over the flag controversy and has aroused excitement throughout the country as the Republicans see in it another attempt to undermine the Republican constitution.—Reuter.

LORD READING HONOURED.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, June 8.

The Marquis and the Countess of Reading must have been vividly reminded of eastern splendours and glories as they gazed to-day at a distinguished company of statesmen, Ambassadors, Indian Princes and Indians attired in their native dress and colours mingling with Alderman in their scarlet robes and Councillors in mazarin blue. The occasion was the conferment of the Freedom of the City of London at Guild Hall in recognition of the ex-Viceroy's services in India. The company included Mr. Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and other Cabinet members, the Earl of Oxford and Lady Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Maharajahs of Kapurthala, Rajpipla, and Alwar and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The City Chamberlain presented Lord Reading the scroll of freedom in a gold casket amid great outburst of applause.

Lord Reading expressed his gratitude for being honoured with one of the very highly prized rewards of public life. He said that he realised it was mainly intended as a generous recognition on his return from India after the anxious five strenuous years of his efforts faithfully to discharge the onerous duties of Viceroy and Governor-General. He was particularly gratified to see that Lady Reading was included in the welcome.

HIS POLICY AS VICEROY.

Lord Reading said that he realised that his course as the Viceroy was to try to guide India to ultimate peace and progress along constitutional lines and in accordance with the King's proclamation. He declared that he pinned his faith implicitly upon the justice of British rule, the fidelity of the British promises and the purity of the British administration. (Loud cheers.) "My faith was amply justified as events have proved." He declared that India was upon a well-laid road to constitutional reform. It had often struck him that she travelled further than some of her political leaders recognised "but she must not seek to travel along this road regardless of the regulations made by those who constructed and declared it open to traffic." After paying a tribute to the British and Indian public servants in India Lord Reading concluded by saying that doubtless he had made many mistakes, but claimed that he had never shirked his responsibilities.—Reuter.

FREE BROADCASTING OF REPORTS.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S THANKS.

LONDON, June 7.

Geneva.—The League Council has endorsed the Health Committee's appreciation and thanks to the Governments of French Indo-China the Dutch East Indies, the British North Borneo, and India, for broadcasting free of charge reports of the Singapore Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau, every week, from Saigon, Malabar, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Karachi.—Reuter.

OMINOUS PORTENTS AT GENEVA.

LONDON, June 8.

Geneva.—Ominous portents for a peaceful reconstruction of the League Council ruffled the opening of the Council's session yesterday when Senor Quinones Deleon, Spain, and M. Franco Mello, Brazil, were significantly absent. The former has been suddenly recalled to Madrid, but he has provided a substitute while M. Mello who pleads sickness has omitted to supply a deputy.—Reuter.

Madrid.—It is semi-officially explained that the incident is due to the Government's desire to consult Senor Deleon on the international policy independent of the League. —Reuter.

According to Reuter's Rio de Janeiro correspondent, newspapers there say that Brazil has decided to resign from the League and will send her formal withdrawal in a few weeks.—Reuter.

JUST WHERE WE WERE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA & UNION GOVT.

MAHATMA ON COLOUR BAR BILL.

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Interviewed regarding the recent communique of the Government of India on the Colour Bar Bill, Mahatma Gandhi said: "The assurance given in the communique in my opinion takes us no further than we were before it. The Union Government have indeed repeatedly said that they have no present intention of extending the scope of the Bill beyond the position that existed prior to the judgment in Rex vs. Hildick Smith. Opponents of the Bill, however, attack it on the principle that the enabling powers under it go much beyond the position anterior to the judgment and that it can be made applicable not merely to the natives of the soil but to Indians also. Nor is it possible to derive any comfort from the fact that when the scope of the Regulations to be framed thereunder is extended, all parties in the Union will be enabled to make representations. The Bill does not take away the right of petition, and one knows by this time the fate of the representations by parties without power to enforce their will. I wonder if this assurance means that the party without the Union, namely the Government of India, will have no right of representation.—A.P.

REPETITION OF WAR-TIME RATIONING ?

SEQUEL TO RENEWED SLUMP OF FRANCS.

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—The renewed slump of francs is likely to lead to something like war-time rationing in France according to newspapers' interpretation of the Government's decision to restrict imports in order to improve France's balance of payments.

"Le Journal" says that bakers will be ordered to close their shops once a week, and butchers twice a week. Bread-cards may even be instituted while means will be devised to prevent the speculative purchase of the crops of France by countries with a high rate of exchange.

The "Matin" says that the plan to restrict consumption will probably effect wheat flour, anthracitic coal, petrol, sugar, and certain public works may be suspended. The statement that Government contemplated using the gold reserve of the Banque de France to support France was promptly and officially denied but newspapers declare that it is hoped to negotiate a loan with American banks even if the gold reserve of the Banque de France cannot be employed as security, as was at first considered.—Reuter.

LORDS' INDIAN DEBATE.

POSTPONED " SINE DIE ".

LONDON, June 7.

The Indian debate in the House of Lords has been postponed *sine die*.—Reuter

LEE LOOT,

LORD WINTERTON ON EXTENSION

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Pilcher, Lord Winterton said the recommendations of the Government of India for the extention of the Lee concessions to specialist and provincial officers would be dealt with on this side as expeditiously as possible; but the Secretary of State for India would prefer to postpone publication of the names of the beneficiaries until the decision taken in the matter had been communicated to the Government of India and a comprehensive list was available.—Reuter.

HIS FINAL DECISION

MAHATMA NOT TO GO TO FINLAND

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

It has been finally decided that Mahatma Gandhi is not to go to Finland.—A.P.

SHATRUNJAYA HILLS DISPUTE

SIR P. PATTANI TO CONFER WITH A. G. G.

BHAVNAGAR, June 8.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who takes a keen interest in the Shatrunjaya Hills question, is conferring, it is believed, with the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Thakore Saheb about the dispute between the Jains and the Palitana Durbar. The Agent has fixed 15th instant as the hearing day of this case at Rajkot.—Free Press of India.

BYCULLA BY-ELECTION.

KEEN COMPETITION.

MR. RAJUJI—A PROBABLE WINNER?

There was a great deal of competition for the one seat on the Municipal Corporation from the Byculla Ward, five candidates trying their fortune for it. Mr. V. A. Desai having retired in time there were still five candidates left, of whom four were members of the Corporation at one time or another. Mr. Damodar S. Dongre was the only new comer, but he stood very little chance. Of the remaining four, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji's prospects are very bright, though Mr. K. S. Dhondy runs very close to him. In fact, the main competition for the seat is between Mr. Manaji and Dhondy, and only a regular counting of votes can tell who is the winner.

But so far as one can hazard a guess, the former stands a better chance. Byculla Ward is the stronghold of Kamatis and Mr. Manaji is their candidate. Mr. Dhondy appears to have bagged all the Christians and Parsi votes. Mr. Punjabhai, who had to retire at the last triennial elections, owing to the death of his father, may stand a good third. At any rate he will not top the list. Mr. Asavale, as usual, was very sanguine of success, but final success does not depend on mere optimism.

All the same one can say with some degree of certainty that Mr. Manaji is likely to win the vacant seat. The result will be declared on Wednesday.

U. P. RESPONSIVISTS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

A meeting attended by about 50 persons on invitation of Munshi Iswar Saran was held here yesterday to promote the objects of the Responsive Co-operation Party. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who addressed the meeting declared himself in favour of carrying on work of the Responsive Co-operation Party in full co-operation and consultation with members of the Indian National Party. A provisional committee was formed with Pandit Malaviya as the chairman, and Munshi Iswar Saran as the provisional secretary. A conference is proposed to be held at Allahabad during the last week of June to which representatives will be invited from all over the United Provinces. This conference is expected to consider among other things the question of setting up candidates for the next elections to the Legislatures, to bring into existence a centre for the Responsive Co-operation Party in Northern India and to devise means and ways of carrying on vigorous propaganda in Northern India.—Free Press of India.

RESPONSIVISTS' "TRAGIC BLUNDER."

LALAJI ON BREAK-DOWN OF SABARMATI PACT.

MADRAS, June 8.

Writing to the "Swarajya" Mr. K. M. Panikkar says Lala Lajpat Rai told him that if the facts were as reported in the "Times" he was convinced that the Responsivists committed a tragic blunder in letting the Sabarmati Pact to break down.

He declared the country would now see that while the Swarajists were anxious to reconcile the secessionists had made up their mind not to work under the lead of the Congress. The country will now judge and the electorate, said Lalaji, is intelligent enough to understand which of the parties truly represents the national point of view and can champion its cause.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

A Washington message says:—Mr. Kellogg has instructed Mr. Myron Herrick to intercede with the French Government on behalf of Bennet J. Doty, also known as Gilbert Clare, a private in the Foreign Legion, who is stated to be liable to execution on a charge of attempted desertion.

A Washington message says:—The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Philippine law requiring commercial accounts to be kept in English, Spanish or some local dialect. Yu Congeng and Company, plaintiffs, claimed that of the 85,000 merchants in the Philippine Islands, 12,000 were Chinese and the law seriously handicapped them.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

CAWNPORE MILL TO PAY HEAVY DAMAGES.

BOMBAY MILL GETS RS. 1,72,000

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court delivered judgment this morning in the civil suit which occurred several days hearing and in which the Swadeshi Mills Company Limited of Bombay claimed damages and other reliefs against Messrs. Juggilal Kamalapat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited, Cawnpore and another for infringement of the plaintiffs trade mark lotus flower on cloth manufactured by the defendants. His Lordship delivered in favour of the plaintiffs on all issues holding that defendants had by the use of a devise similar to that of the plaintiffs tried to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs and plaintiffs had exclusive right to those designs and figures and were entitled to restrain defendants from selling goods with a colourable imitation of plaintiffs designs.

Their Lordships also found that the defendants had no other motive except cutting into the trade of plaintiffs who did a very large business in cotton goods extending into several lakhs yearly. Their Lordships awarded Rs. 1,72,800 as damages to the plaintiff; from the defendants and granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from using the said trade marks. They ordered 2,62,000 labels to be delivered over and the defendants to remove or erase from cloth in their possession the said marks by 17th July and also awarded costs.

Mr. O'Conner appeared for plaintiffs and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for the defendants. —A. P.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON TEA

LABOUR AMENDMENT LOST

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons at the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, Mr. Alexander (Labour) moved an amendment to reduce the duty on tea from four pence to a penny a pound, quoting the high dividends paid by various tea companies. Mr. Churchill, in his reply, said that the position had not improved in consequence of recent events in Britain, and he was more inclined to search in the near future for additional sources of taxation than to give up any on which the budget was balanced. Referrring to the tea duty, Mr. Churchill said he still desired that the tax should be lightened and even removed. It was the first of the indirect taxes which deserved Parliamenet's attention. He declared that any Chancellor would be grateful if the duty on Empire-grown tea could be removed. He did not knew whether it would be possible, in the life of the present Parliament, for Empire tea to enter free, as loss of revenue thereby would be five or six millions sterling, because it would include chicory, coffee and cocoa. Government would regard it as a great task to remove the duty on tea, if at any time it was possible during the present Parliament. (Cheers).

The amendment was defeated by 241 votes to 105 and a clause in the Finance Bill embodying the tea duty was agreed to.

STABILISING IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A clause in the Finance Bill stabilising Imperial preference for ten years was adopted, by 234 votes to 115, after the rejection of a labour amendment to reduce the period to two years. The Labourites contended that Government was not justified in proposing an arrangement which would operate beyond the possible tenure of its office. Mr. Ronald McNeill, replying pointed out that no Government could bind its successors, but he challenged the Labourites to declare their intention to abolish Imperial preference. Stabilisation clause was agreed to, with the remission of customs duties on antiques.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS VS. YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, June 7.

The following were scores at close of to-day's play in Yorkshire vs. Australians match:—Australians 177 in the first innings, and 177 for three in the second innings (Andrews 78). Yorkshire replied with 155 (Mitchell making 46, and Grimmett taking 6 wickets for 87).—Reuter's Special.

A Bhavnagar message says:—'Mr. C. T. Trivedi who after a course of railway audit at Lahore was posted as Assistant auditor of Bhavnagar State Railway is proceeding to Europe on 19th instant to study the auditing of Continental railways."

It is understood that the U. P. Government will introduce the Agra University Bill in the Legislative Council on 25th June and the Bill will be referred to a select committee.—A. P.

GLORY OF INDIAN ART.

PURITY MUST BE UPHELD.

BOMBAY'S "WRONG LEAD."

A very interesting and thought-provoking lecture was delivered by Mr. Faizee Rahamin, at the C. J. Hall on Tuesday night, the subject being "The Future of Indian Art." A number of beautiful lantern slides illustrative of Indian art were shown on the screen to make the lecturer's meaning clear and understandable to the audience. In emphatic language the lecturer made a slashing attack on the newly-revived Indian art in Bombay, and to some extent on the Calcutta School of Art. Mr. Rahamin quoted chapter and verse to prove the truth of his assertion and he drew liberally on ancient Hindu literature to buttress his case that Indian art was really more ancient and based on sounder principles than they were led to believe during the last two years by "foreigners" as he said. The lantern slides thrown on the screen were of the Ajanta frescos and many other master-pieces of Indian art which are still extant in India.

Mr. Horniman entirely agreed with the lecturer that anything which tended to corrupt the purity of ancient Indian art must be eternly suppressed, and he confessed that in the light of the lecture he was compelled to remodel and readjust his own views about Indian art.

OLDEST ART KNOWN.

Mr. Faizee Rahamin said there was no future before the Indian art. After his last lecture he had again been asked whether there was such a thing as Indian art, whether it existed, whether it had a history, and whether the principles of Indian art ever existed. These questions had from time to time come from Indian artists themselves and it was a very painful matter to observe that even those who were expected to understand were ignorant of these things. One of them had remarked to the speaker that after having learnt and practised western art it was strange that he (Mr. Rahamin) should have degraded himself by working in Indian art! But, said the speaker, he preferred degradation much more than imitation of the West. The lecturer then traced the history of Indian art and its influence on the people of the West whether on the Greeks, or on the Jews, or on the Egyptians, and scoffed at the theory propounded by some one in Bombay that Indian art was influenced by Chinese art! On the contrary, he said, there was proof to show that Indian artists had moulded Chinese art, as our artists had migrated to China and there taught their own art to the Chinese. The lecturer then quoted ancient Indian writers—who had lived nearly three thousand years ago—to prove that Indian art was based on sound principles, principles which were true for all times. He said Indian art was based on six principles, namely, (1) "Rupa Bheda", meaning observation and discussion, (2) "Pramana" proportion, (3) "Bhava" which could better be translated as action than feeling, (4) "Lavanya Yojana", conception of beauty, (5) "Sadrashyam" meaning truth, and last (6) Technique. There was another thing which was called "Chitralakshana." These were the fundamentals on which Indian art was based, and these were its distinctive features, he said.

BOMBAY'S "WRONG LEAD."

Referring to the Indian art of the Bombay School, he said for the last two years efforts had been made in the name of revival of Indian art, resulting in misleading our people. Those revivalists had applauded Western teaching and Western methods. The speaker had always protested against these methods, and he thought that unless people were stopped from doing further mischief there would be a disaster. A short time ago a certain person said that Indian art was influenced by Chinese Art, European Art, Persian Art, and in fact everything else, except ancient Indian Art. He was afraid that some people in the name of giving a right lead to the people were really misleading them and were, thus, doing very great harm to the country. "The work done in Bombay was very harmful to the future of Indian Art", said Mr. Rahamin, although he gave qualified praise to the work of the Tagore School of Art in Calcutta.

Aain, said the lecturer, the Bombay Art Society was doing a great deal of harm to Indian art, although it was quite capable of doing some good. His appeal to Indians was not to degrade themselves by encouraging the so-called Indian Art, as it was dragging them to a very low level, and he asked Indians to compel the Government to give work to real Indian artists. "Let Indians encourage only such things", he said, "as will keep up their reputation and the respect of every intellectual person of understanding."

INSPIRATION OF INDIAN ARTIST.

The Indian artist was inspired by Indian idealism and the artist through severe men-

(Continued on next page).

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

REGULATION OF PROCESSIONS.

RESOLUTION OF GOVT. OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following resolution:—

It is only in recent years that the controversy about music before mosques has become important in Calcutta. This subject is now attracting a great deal of attention, and in fact it was the immediate occasion of the disturbances in April 1926.

On the 17th May His Excellency the Governor convened a conference of leaders and endeavoured unsuccessfully to arrive at a conclusion which would be acceptable to both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. In dissolving the conference His Excellency expressed a hope that the two communities would after mutual discussion be able to agree and inform him of their agreement.

NEUTRALITY NOT POSSIBLE.

This hope has not been fulfilled. In matters of religion Government maintains an attitude of strict neutrality and only intervene when the claims of one community clash with those of another, and when the persistence in mutually incompatible claims threatens to endanger public peace. Such a situation now exists and it is necessary therefore for the Government of Bengal to announce with as much detail as the circumstances of the case permit, the nature of the order which will hereafter be enforced in Calcutta in this respect.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

After referring to the law-giving authority of the Commissioner of Police for regulating music at processions in Calcutta the resolution says: It was arranged at the conference on 17th May that written statements regarding the personal experience of those who are acquainted with this subject would be received and considered by Government. A large number of statements has been received and they have been carefully considered.

The Hindu community claim that music is an essential part of their religious observances and is, therefore, a necessary feature claimed the right and asserted the practice at all their religious processions. They have of playing music before mosques without hindrance at all hours of the day.

The Mahomedan community consider that music disturbs the devotion of those who are at prayer in mosques and they claim the right and assert the practice of the stoppage of music before mosques at all hours of the day and not only on the occasions of public worship.

There is, therefore, a definite conflict of statements as to the actual practice in the past and it is clear to Government that this conflict is largely due to the fact that until very recently the subject has not attracted much attention in Calcutta and the two communities have generally been prepared to accommodate one another.

REGULATION OF PROCESSIONS.

These conditions no longer prevail and circumstances have arisen which make it necessary for Government in fulfilment of their responsibility for the preservation of the peace to arrange for a clearer definition of the instructions which will in future be observed by those conducting processions in Calcutta. The terms of the license will remain unaltered but in order to prevent uncertainty it will be necessary in all doubtful cases for the Commissioner of Police to ascertain and lay down for the guidance of those conducting the procession what are the hours of public worship.—A.P.

NEITHER COMMUNITY SATISFIED

LEADERS' VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Opinion of prominent men, both Hindus and Mussalmans about the Government communique, on the question of music before mosque in Calcutta issued recently differ largely. Most of them hold that neither community has been satisfied with the decision.

Raja Rishekesh Law, interviewed, said that unless something was specified about the five congregational times of prayers, mentioned in the communique, he was unable to form any definite opinion about the decision.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhukari declined to express any opinion on it at present.

Maulvi Wahed Hossein, M.L.C. and Alderman, Calcutta Corporation, was satisfied with the decision of the Government, which was, he said, completely rational under the present circumstances.—Free Press.

ELECTIONS—THE CAUSE

MRS. NAIDU ON COMMUNAL RIOTS

BARABANK, June 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived here from Gonda where she addressed a number of meetings. At one of the meetings a retired deputy collector got up and eulogised Mrs. Naidu's services to the country and offered her his full co-operation in her great cause.

At Balarampur she was presented with an address of welcome by the Muslims. On arriving at Barabanki she was received by many prominent men at the railway station and was afterwards presented with a welcome address by the local municipal board.

Addressing a publi meeting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu dwelt at length on the Hindu-Muslim problem. She was of opinion that the elections to the legislatures and other local bodies played no little part in fomenting communal dissentions and that communal riots were mostly due to these elections.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEASURES TO EASE COMMUNAL TENSION.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Notices are pouring in of resolutions to be moved by members at the forthcoming meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Sushil Kumar Banerjee will move:—"This meeting of the B. P. C. C. condemns the action on those members of the B. P. C. C. who took part in the proceedings of the meeting presided over by Mr. J. Chowdhury, a member of the Liberal party on the 23rd of May last at Krishnagore, after the Conference was declared dissolved by the president of the B. P. C. C. and demands that they forthwith resign their membership of the B. P. C. C. as the B. P. C. C. has lost all confidence in them.

"Having regard to the present situation in the country this meeting of the B. P. C. C. resolves that the Hindu-Moslem pact, adopted at Serajganj, be reaffirmed."

Mr. Bhuder Halder will move: "That this Committee recommends to the All-India Congress Committee to take measures to convene a special session of the Congress at Calcutta to consider the present Hindu-Muslim differences and to devise measures to compose it.—A. P.

PANIC IN LUCKNOW

HUNDRED ARRESTS

LUCKNOW, June 7.

About one hundred arrests have been made so far mainly under Section 107 I. P. C. Notices have also been issued on some more under the same section. The Hindu mela at Lal Bagh has been postponed under the orders of Mr. Beni Prasad Misra, Acting Deputy Commissioner.

The situation in Lucknow has distinctly improved. Shops are open and the sense of security and safety has returned. Great strain is put on police who are still patrolling.—A. P.

10 DEPORTED UNDER GOONDA ACT

CALCUTTA, June 8.

It is understood that about 110 persons have so far been deported from Bengal under the new Goonda Act.—Free Press of India.

FRACAS IN CALCUTTA.

MADRAS, June 7.

The "Madras Mail" reports communal rioting near Calicut. A party of Thiyya pilgrims proceeding with music for Sylvan Shrine were obstructed before a mosque by a band of Moplahs who objected to music before the mosque. The pilgrims protested saying that custom was in their favour, but soon a free fight ensued. The Moplahs who were outnumbered soon took shelter in the mosque. A number of Moplah ladies are reported to have thrown brickbats on the Thiyyas. Eventually Thiyya leaders on were on the spot were able to pacify the pilgrims. Quiet was restored, when officials took charge of the situation. It is reported that some Moplahs have been arrested.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD MUSLIMS' PROTEST

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

At a public meeting held in the Jumma Masjid, the Muslims of Ahmedabad passed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Muslims of Ahmedabad resolves to request H. E. the Viceroy to proscribe the book named 'Vichitra Jivan" published by Mr. Kalicharan Sarma of Agra and to punish him as well as to take steps that no such book is published in future".

The resolution has been telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Bombay and H. E the Governor of the United Provinces

The Muslims alleged that the book "Vichitra Jivan" contains dematory writings against their prophet.—Free Press of India.

It is understood that the United Provinces Government will introduce the Agra University Bill in the Leislative Council on 25th June and that it will be referred to a Select Committee on the same date.—A. P.

Communal situation in the province was one of the subjects discussed at the U. P. Government House on the 7th, when the Divisional Commissioners were present.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM CORPORATORS.

NO RESIGNATIONS YET.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Up till this morning Moslem Municipal Councillors who have been frequently meeting in conference to consider the question of their resignation from the Corporation, have not been able to arrive at a decision, though of course they received the formal communication of the Town Hall resolutions only last night.—A. P.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CASE.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO BE APPOINTED

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Associated Press understands that the ten accused in the Alipore Jail Murder Case in connection with the death of Police Superintendent Bhupendranath Chatterjee will be tried by a special tribunal on Wednesday. The Advocate-General is expected to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown. —A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

DECIDES TO RUN ELECTIONS.

LAHORE, June 7.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met here on Sunday night at the residence of Raja Narendranath. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that a resolution was passed authorising the Provincial Hindu Sabha in all provinces to run elections on their own account wherever these Sabhas felt that that was desirable. The meeting was attended by seven members including Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Lala Ramprasad and Lala Deoratan Sharma and Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas. Raja Narendranath presided. All voted for the resolution excepting two, one of whom was neutral and the other against.—A. P.

"FINEST IN THE EAST"

NEW RACECOURSE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, June 5.

A new and elaborate race course at Kyaikasan was opened to-day in the presence of a record gathering by His Excellency the Governor, who described it as the finest in the East and one of the finest in the world. An address in a silver casket requesting His Excellency to open the course was presented by the Turf Club.

The first meeting on the track was held to-day in honour of the King's birthday. The first ticket at tote was bought by the Governor. There were altogether eight events on the card. The following were the results of the Birthday Handicap:—

G. G Ba Han's LADY ESTHER (Tun Yin) 1
Taik Kee's MA MA AYE (Nga Maung) 2
A M Jowad's MA MA GYI (Manug Kan) 3

Won by one and half length, One length between second and third.—A. P.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

ENGLAND VS. THE REST

LONDON, June 7.

At Lord's 10,000 spectators witnessed the resumption of the match between England and The Rest England were all out for 250 runs. Hobbs who was at the wickets for 190 minutes, scored 85 which included six fours.

The Rest in their second innings scored 102 for one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day

Bowling analysis: England 1st innings.—Larwood 3 for 57, Durston 2 for 73, Jupp 2 for10, Fender 2 for 32.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, June 7.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began on Saturday:—

Glamorgan versus Surrey at Cardiff:—Surrey 331, Glamorgan 380 (Gemmill 51, Hills 52. D. Davies 73, Clay 61, Fenley five for 107). Surrey seven for one.

Leicestershire versus Kent at Leicester.—Kent 406 Deed 93 and Collins 110). Leicester 249 for nine (Fowke 65).

Sussex versus Warwickshire at Horsham.—Warwickshire 257 Sussex 261 (Holmes 87). Warwick 127 for six. (Parsons 50).

Notts versus Lancashire at Nottingham.—Lancashire 159. Notts 209 (Whysall 79, MacDonald seven for 78). Lancashire 324 for nine (Green 59, Iddon 59, Makepeace 76).

Gloucestershire versus Hampshire.—Gloucester 304. Hampshire 392 (Brown 146, Mead 109, Goddard five for 123). Gloucester 105, without the loss of a single wicket (Dipper 62 not out).

Derbyshire versus Essex at Derby.—Derby 154, Essex 402 for nine and declared (Freeman 172 not out, Russell 80, Nicholas 62, Jackson five for 84). Derby 29 for one.—Reuter.

GLORY OF INDIAN ART.

(Continuous from previous page).

tal discipline was trained to discriminate the essential in form and appearance and to see clearly with his mind'e eye before he took up brush and chisel. That drawing was best which by its action best expressed the passion that animated the figure. Beside this true standard of art criticism, question of archaeological and anatomical accuracy sank into insignificance. The realism which was found in Ajanta was due to the keenness of artists' memory of familiar things and not absorption in the imitation of appearances. Realism which was of the nature of imitation of an object actually seen at the time of painting was quite antipathetic to imagination and found no place in the ideal of Indian Art.

An art critic once said that the drawback in the work of a certain painter was that his pictures looked as if he had painted them out of his head and to this the reply of Burne-Jones was "That is the place I think pictures ought to come."

When the great Zenxis was commissioned to paint a figure of Helen for the people of Croton he used as models five of the most beautiful virgins of the city. Indian artists on the other hand would have demanded time for meditation and concentration in order that they might visualise an ideal of Helen in their inner consciousness, aiming rather at discovery than creation. The Greeks gave the world God-like beauty, strength and majesty, but they nowhere suggested the mystery of life.

Bentinck and Macaulay, who laid the foundation of Western education in India, considered Indian art as insignificant and valueless and Bentinck was only diverted from selling the Taj Mahal for the value of its marble, because the proceeds of a test auction at Agra proved unsatisfactory.

CHANGE NECESSARY IN ART.

Change there must be in art. That was inevitable and necessary for there was no real life in art which never changed. But the change must come from creative faculties, from stimulating of thought that beheld higher ideals and not substituting one academic formula for another.

He complained that pictorial imitation of nature was substituted in which men sought for compensation for the unloveliness of artificial life. They could never see that realistic art was anywhere the ideal of men. It had always been considered by all true artists and philosophers as both useless and unnecessary for greater achievements. Why should the artist wish to imitate laboriously and inadequately what nature offered everywhere in unattainable profusion, he concluded.

PURITY OF INDIAN ART MUST BE UPHELL.

Mr. Horniman said the lecturer had treated the question of Indian Art from a controversial point of view, and he would also say from a most interesting and stimulating point of view, and in the controversial sense entirely legitimate point of view. He (Mr. Horniman) had read a great deal in the papers about the controversy between Mr. Rahamin and other schools of thought in the city. But he must say, after listening to the lecturer, he had been obliged to a very great extent to remodel his own thoughts and to readjust his own position. He did not want to enter into controversy at the moment, but what he did say frankly was that he was in entire agreement with every thought Mr. Rahamin had expressed and his position generally, which the lecturer had put forward so admirably. Mr. Rahamin's lecture had impressed him of the splendid heritage India had in her ancient art. He did wish to say that he found himself in entire agreement with the proposition that anything which tended to corrupt the purity of the principles of ancient Indian art—anything which tended to corrupt it in the name of revival—must be sternly suppressed. In saying that he was sure he was expressing the feelings of every one present there. It was the duty of every one of them he said, to secure the purity of ancient Indian art. He thanked the lecturer for his very interesting lecture.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. S. N. Mullick, who has been appointed member of the India Council, accompanied by Mrs. Mullick left Calcutta for England by last night's E. I. Railway Bombay Mail.

Lord Lytton will arrive in Calcutta from Darjeeling on the 10th to hand over charge of the office of Governor to Sir Hugh Stephenson before proceeding home on leave on 12th June.

Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who had been to Bangalore owing to ill-health on leave, arrived in Madras on the 8th and left that night for Bombay en route to Simla.

His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence, Acting Governor of Bombay, arrives at Victoria Terminus from Poona on Friday at 7-45 in the morning. The arrival will be private.

Sir Lesile Wilson arrives in Bombay on Friday, June 7, by the s. s. "Delta" and will disembark at the Ballard Pier at about 9 a.m. His Excellency will leave for Poona by a special train the same day at 10-30 a.m.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lawrence accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary, Captain C. B. Lyon, Military Secretary and Captain K. E. Previte and O. L. Paget, Aides-de-Camp left Government House, Mahableshwar, on Monday, and arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Miss Sudhira Roy Choudhury, B.A., B.T., Head Mistress, the Gokhale Memorial Head Mistress, the Kokhale Memorial School has secured the Gokhale memorial scholarship and is sailing for England on June 12th with Mr. S. Mullick for further studies in pedagogics.

A PANTHER BAGGED.

MR. JAFFERBHOY A. LALJEE'S DARING SHOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, June 7.

On last Saturday night a large panther killed a full-grown cow in the compound of Mr. Moosabhai Jooma Sheriff's bungalow, just under the well-known "Reay-Villa", belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim at Casam Sajan Hill and in the neighbourhood of Race View Hotel. From the early morning of the Sunday visitors on the Hill and specially those residing on the Casam Sajan Hill visited the site as it was interesting to see how almost one-third of the cow was eaten up by the beast and how nicely under a tree he had carefully placed his prey for his next day's visit. Amongst the very early visitors to the site was Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee with his gun and his three nephews and companions, Messrs. Dadamia Shandawani, Hajee Esa Poonawalla and Haji Fatehmahomed Juma. Then and there Mr. Jafferbhoy decided to take his place on the verandah of the bungalow and shoot the beast and accordingly he installed himself there. Some of the shikaris on the Hill were anxious to have an opportunity to shoot the beast and wanted to build up a "mahachan", but as Mr. Jafferbhoy was determined to shoot the beast from the open verandah only, 20 yards away from the kill, the idea of a "mahachan" was given up. A big iron cage belonging to the Chief of Sangli was also brought up. This cage enables the Chief to shoot with safety at close range, but this also was sent back. At about 8-45 p.m. some noise was heard in the thickets and Mr. Jafferbhoy at once put his gun to his shoulders and requested complete silence from his companions. Just then the panther was also seen quietly by the side of his prey, but not until he had cast his eyes all round the spot to see whether any one dared to disturb him in his enjoyment of his prey to his heart's content. Mr. Jafferbhoy without looking back stepped forward a little and within a second all present saw a flash from the search-light, a big sound from the gun, and a jump and a leap of the beast. Next moment one saw the beast growling and profusely bleeding from the head, lying about ten yards from its own prey. It was feared the animal would rise again, but Mr. Jafferbhoy assured his companions that there was no such fear. However, he let off a couple of shots not on the body of the beast but about it, so that if the beast was able to move he would attempt to do so. After this precautionary step had been taken, the beast was surrounded by the company present and within next ten minutes the visitors in the Race View Hotel and neighbouring bungalows came up to see the beast and congratulate Mr. Jafferbhoy. To-day the beast has been brought to the bungalow of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy where Mr. Jafferbhoy with his brother Mr. Hooseinbhoy and their family are staying for the season. The rifle made use of was a double barrel 405 bore using Winchester cartridge. As it was pitch dark and misty Mr. Laljee made use of the search-light of his motor car as a spot light and managed to shoot the animal from a distance of 15 yards from an open verandah. The animal was a fine male specimen of a panther measuring 6 feet 9 inches.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Union of Bombay states as follows:—

Since 1927 there have been brought into being 2 Railway workshops Unions namely the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, and the B.B. & C.I. Railway Workmen's Union.

In pursuance of the aims and objects of the Unions it shall be within the province of the Unions to open reading rooms and libraries, night classes and arrange for occasional leactures for the benefit of the members.

The objects have been loyally and faithfully put into force. The Unions have their own capital funds their membership ranging from 2,000 to 1,000. They have their own offices and separate accounts, Unemployment Funds, Death Benefit Funds and Sick Benefit Fund, their own libraries and reading rooms and their own papers to agitate their grievances. There are no outsiders except myself as honorary secretary and Mr. Ginvala as the president. The work of both Unions is conducted on constitutional lines though the Agents of the both Companies have been repeatedly requested to recognise the men's combinations yet it is a matter of regret that they have not yet deemed it fit to give recognition to them and there are no reasons advanced. I have offered to amend the constitution if found defective according to the suggestions of the authorities but to that they do not seem to be inclined to accede. Our Labour movement is perfectly harmless: The work is philanthropic in its nature; Our object is to give the men enough food to eat for themselves and the families to help in the building up of the country's industry on proper lines. Two of the Unions under our management have been recognised by no less an authority than the Government of India itself. It is now earnestly requested that the Railway authorities will see their way to give early the right of recognition to the above Unions. Such right would bring about not only the furtherance of the welfare of the men but also the advancement of better understanding between the employees and the employers.

NEW LOAN CLOSES.

RUSH OF APPLICANTS.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

There was a fairly heavy rush of applicants for the new loan at the head office of the Imperial Bank of India this morning. Applicants were orderly and nothing untoward happened. The usual police arrangements were also in evidence. Neither the bank nor the Deputy Controller of Currency can at present give an idea of the position of the loan upto now.

CALCUTTA, June 7, (2/20 p.m.

A press communique issued by the Controller of Currency says:—

The Government of India four per cent loan 1960-70 has been closed to subscriptions in cash and in form of 1926 bonds.—A. P.

RUSH FOR NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The list for the new loan opened at 11 this morning and closed at 1 p.m. Long before 10 o'clock crowds had begun to gather at the Imperial Bank and they had to wait an hour and a half as it was announced that the list would be opened at 11 standard time to synchronise with the opening at Bombay. Applicants had to march one at a time so that there was a long queue, the rear half of which was disappointed when the announcement "list closed" was made at 1-20.

It is understood that amongst the accepted applications cash applications predominate. A large number of people who had been waiting for a long time were disappointed and the already existing soreness of 1926 bond-holders has, it is said, been accentuated.

Transactions in the new loan at eight annas premium are reported to have taken place.—A. P.

BENGAL HINDU CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held on 16th June to consider 'inter alia' the holding of an All-Bengal Hindu Conference and to discuss the present situation.—A. P.

FERGUSSON ROAD SCHOOL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a leaderette appearing in the columns of your paper, regarding the removal of the Fergusson Road School to new premises, I beg to send herewith the following information for your readers and yourself and shall feel grateful if you will publish it in your valuable and widely read paper.

The contention that the school in question was built by the owners for the school itself is erroneous as will be noticed from the following details.

The building was occupied on 1-7-1914 at a rent of Rs. 75/-. The rent was increased to Rs. 90 for carrying out certain changes on 1-1-1916, subsequently it was raised to Rs. 99/-. A third increment was granted then to Rs. 103/-. On 10 6 1921 an increment of Rs. 125 was asked for, but not granted. Notices for vacating the premises were recorded by the Committe three times, taking into consideration the Rent Act. The last notice asked us to vacate the premises within four days. The first two notices the Schools Committee recorded and resolved to contest the suit. An offer of Rs 150/- from 1-7-1922 was not accepted. Instead the landlord agreed to accept this from 1-2-1922 to 30-6-1922 and Rs 200/- thereafter with binding for five years.

All these conditions were accepted by the Schools Committee with a binding for three years only and this period expired a few months ago.

The new premises taken are more spacious and the rent granted is Rs. 195/- p.m. only. These are quite close to the old premises. The liquor shop alluded to is not in the premises but is situated in an old building which will be demolished under the Development Scheme.

The Chairman, Schools Committee, had thrice intimated his desire to interview the people concerned but to no purpose. Again the matter was twice deliberated by Schools Committee after two different reports of the Rent Control Sub-Committee.—Yours etc.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Bombay, June 4.

It is understood that His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Chancellor of the Andhra University, will preside over the first Senate meeting of the University to be held in the first week of September and also lay the foundation-stone of the Senate House.—A. P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY-ABSTRACT.

BY " KRISTODAS ".

The Bombay Millowners' Association are to be congratulated on issuing a statistical abstract of Indian cotton industry, tables in which volume have been prepared in response to a request from the Propaganda Sub-Committee of that Association. All the figures which are given in this Abstract have been appearing in one form or another already and there is nothing which can be said to be entirely new, but all of them were found scattered in different places and so a student of statistics or a businessman who wanted to know the business conditions had to refer to several different volumes before he could find the treasure for which he might be hunting. This Abstract now gives in a succinct and digested form all those different statistics and thus will prove of much service both to economists and businessmen.

IS THERE OVER-PRODUCTION?

There is a persistent cry from some quarters that one of the main causes for the present-day depression in the textile industry is the so-called over-production. This theory is supported even in some responsible quarters and yet I have always considered that there is no over-production of textile goods in this country, at least not to the extent to which it is believed to be. The fundamental question in this connection is what should be called over-production and when does such an over-production really speaking arise in any country. I would consider that state of things only as over-production when the indigenous production of a particular article far exceeds the local demands for the same and hence gives rise to a slump and depression. A very pertinent and tangible instance is afforded by cement. The production of cement is estimated to be about 600,000 tons per annum, while its annual off-take cannot be estimated to exceed 400,000 tons, leaving such a big margin of 200,000 tons unprovided for, not taking into account the large annual imports. This is a genuine case of over-production. Now what is the situation with regard to cotton piecegoods? It is a matter of common knowledge that over and above the cotton cloth produced by the Indian mills supplemented by the handloom industry there is an annual import of foreign piecegoods valued at not less than rupees sixty-six crores.

GREY AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS.

If we take the quantities of grey and bleached piecegoods the total Indian mill production came to 1382.3 million yards in 1924-25 less exports 45 million yards. The net production of Indian mills is therefore 1337.3 million yards. As against this the quantity imported is 1394 million yards from foreign countries less re-exports of 40 million. The net production in 1907-08 of Indian mills was 640 million yards which means that the indigenous production has practically doubled itstelf during the course of 18 years. The foreign imports, however, were as much as 1987 million yards in 1907-08 and even increased to 2327. 4 millions in 1913-14 the last pre-war year, since which they dwindled down to 855.3 millions in 1919-20 and have again risen to their present figure of 1394 million yards. If we take merely the percentages of increase and decrease, the percentage of indigenous production will appear to be greater than the percentage of decrease of foreign imports. The quantity in yards, however, of increase is practically the same as the quantity of yards for decrease and the result is that the total net available quantity of cloth for the consumption of the Indian people has practically remained the same. Thus the balance consumed in India was 2611 million yards in 1907-08 as against 2691.3 million yards in 1924-25. It is the grey goods which are mainly consumed in this country and hence it will be seen that looking at the balance left available for consumption there is no over-production worth the name.

COLOURED AND PRINTED OR DYED GOODS.

Take now coloured and printed or dyed goods. The total of Indian mill production was 128.3 million yards in 1907-08 which increased to 588 million yards in 1924-25. This increase is symptomatic of the progress of the Indian mill industry and is to be specially welcomed because it mainly strikes at the competing foreign piecegoods which are generally of this description. The exports in this line of piecegoods from this country have also largely increased. They were only 34.3 million yards in 1907-08 and are now 136 million yards, leaving a balance of 452 million yards. Imports from foreign countries were 544 million yards in 1907-08 and have now reduced to 406 million yards, while the re-exports which were 47 millions only have now reduced to 14 millions. The balance consumed in India was 591.4 million yards in 1907-08 and is now 844 million yards. At a casual glance it may first appear as if there was some over-production in this line but when one takes into account the growing population and still more growing wants and requirements of the people for cotton piecegoods there will not appear to be any genuine over-production.

COMPETITION OF INDIAN MILLS WITH MANCHESTER.

It is again argued that Indian mills are mainly producing cloths from yarn of low counts, say, upto 20s. or 30s., and that though Japan competes with the Indian stuff even in these qualities Manchester remains outside this competition as it is sending out goods of a much finer variety. It is said, therefore, that any decrease in the imports from Manchester should not be taken to mean a proportionate increase in demand for Indian goods, for the former were catering to particular markets and particular tastes. Even with regard to these arguments, I think, that the competition runs throughout and that even finer varieties of piecegoods coming from Manchester cannot be said not to compete with Indian piecegoods. There is such a thing in Economics as "Starvation Line." People living on that line can, say, afford to buy a particular variety of piecegoods. Now if this starvation line goes down people formerly living on that line will begin to buy higher qualities of piecegoods and so forth. Even the tastes of people sometimes change and they may go in for higher qualities of piecegoods though they may not be able to afford them. The result is, I think, that even the finest qualities of Manchester Muslins will compete and do compete with Indian mulls or even sometimes with Indian long-cloth. As long as the temptation is there before the people of buying foreign piecegoods if they like so long the competition will go on.

POSITION OF YARN.

While imports of foreign cloth show a decided tendency to decrease imports of foreign yarn have much increased during the last 18 years. Imports from foreign countries were 37 million lbs. in 1907-08, and have now increased to 56 million lbs., though there was a year 1919-20 when these imports had dwindled down to only 15 million lbs. The total Indian mill production was 638 million lbs. in 1907-08 and increased to 719 million lbs. in 1924-25. While, however, we exported 216 million lbs. in 1907-08 our exports have now dwindled down to the miserable figure of 37 million lbs. only. This decrease in our exports shows, unfortunately, that we have lost our grip on the foreign markets. It is not necessary here to go into the likely causes for such a decrease in our exports but cognisance should be taken of this very fact of the decrease. The Committee to be appointed by the Government to enquire into the condition of the textile industry should make a special enquiry into this problem. A large quantity of this extra yarn thrown on the markets was consumed by the mills themselves, which is, of course, a healthy thing, as weaving sheds have been set up in many mills in view specially of these proving a profitable investment during the war times. Approximately 170 million lbs. of yarn were consumed by the Indian mills in 1907-08, which have now increased to 413 million lbs. It cannot be ascertained how much quantity of foreign yarn is used by mills and how much by the handlooms. All that we can learn is that 288 million lbs. of yarn were available for sale in India in 1907-08, as against 324 million lbs. of yarn available in 1924-25. It is interesting to note that in 1919-20 the period of the biggest boom for the Indian mill industry, the quantity left available was only 149 million lbs. At the same time it is to be remembered that it was the year in which foreign imports amounted to only 15 million lbs. On the hypothesis that the quantity let thus available for sale is taken up by the handlooms, it would be approximately estimated that the production of handlooms would also come up to the production of weaving mills, an estimate which I have several times put forward before my readers. It is still 33 per cent. Indian mill goods, 33 per cent. foreign imported piecegoods and 33 per cent. handloom production as the consumption figures of piecegoods for this country.

WHO IS A FOOL?

I recently had occasion to hear a story from an illiterate but cultured Mahomedan *Pinjara* (carder), which has got a vivid moral for many of us. A *Najumi* went once to the King's Court and the King and His Diwan asked him to favour them with some prophesy with regard to the future. The *Najumi* told them that the next monsoon would bring them rains, waters of which would reduce the intelligence by half of those people who drank them. The King and his Vizier naturally thought that it would be in the best interests of their kingdom if they at least did not drink those waters as wise men have said that a kingdom which is ruled by a foolish king will go to dogs. They, therefore, preserved for their own use in a covered up tank water sufficient to last them two or one year more. The monsoon arrived and with that the rains and all the subjects of the King drank the waters. The result was as foretold by the *Najumi* and the intelligence of the people was reduced by half. It happened then that the people having their intelligence reduced were amazed whenever the King or his Vizier passed any measures even for the benefit of the State, as all of them collectively having been reduced to a state of stupidity could not appreciate what was being done by the two wise men. There was threatened an actual revolt and the wise Vizier told the King that it was no use being wise men in a nation of fools and so from the next day both the King and his Vizier neglected their carefully preserved tank of the previous years' water and began to use the same waters as the people. Our Anglo-Indian critics and several of our own people consider Mahatmaji to be a fool and a madman because of his economic theories. Is it not, perhaps, a better explanation that he is the only wise man in a nation of serfs? Mahatmaji has, however, proved a strong man than the King and the Vizier of the story, for while they drank the waters of the people he refused to do so.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

of life to settle the dispute of ability and the fittest alone will survive. By following the scientific principles of working and studying the labour problems, efficiency can be increased. Then and then alone will the industry have a permanent stand. The Government help, in the form of bounties or protection, is sure to lessen the efficiency of working. It is the nature of things to put forth highest efficiency only in adverse circumstances. Prices will have to be regulated and quality must be maintained uniform. The consumers' tests and likings have to be studied and cloth manufactured to suit them. This last point is being constantly impressed on the English millowners' minds by prominent authorities. How much more attention must we pay to this?

Bombay is a great producer of mill cloth. The mill-owners ought to consider very carefully all problems associated with the mill industry.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

COTTON MILLS.

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

India requires a good deal of cloth to cover her vast population and as she is one of the cotton producing countries of the world, it is natural that she should have many cotton spinning and weaving mills. Out of nearly 300 mills, our Presidency claims no less than 175 employing, on an average, about 2 lakhs of workers daily. Bombay tops the list and Ahmedabad and Sholapur follow next. The high rates of dividends paid have tempted many a capitalist to start new mills in cotton districts.

WORK BEFORE THE MILLS.

Our imports of cloth are still very large, and they are more than what the mills produce. In yarn, counts above 30 are almost all imported. Japan is now-a-days supplying rough counts too. The handlooms in the country consume nearly as much yarn as the mills do for the production of cloth, leaving out the other minor demands for rope-making etc. It is evident that our mills have ample work before them and there is no reason why they should not increase.

A SEEMING PARADOX.

Yet, the strikes which are supposed to indicate the position of the industry tell a different tale. The Mill-owners' Associations complain of an unfair competition from Japan. An unprecedented slump, it is further said, is being experienced. It is alleged that unless Government intervenes, the industry—the only thriving Indian industry—would be crushed down.

Purchasing cotton from India, the Japanese find it paying to sell their produce at low prices in India; while our mills complain that they cannot reduce their stocks of cloth and yarn. Even by reducing prices so as to leave no margin of profits, Indian mills cannot clear their stocks. This is a seeming paradox.

Our mill-owners are of the firm conviction that the exchange, the sweated Japanese labour and the employment of women and children in defiance of the resolutions of the Geneva International Labour Conference, are the factors that place Japan in a favourable position in this competition. Japanese mill-owners deny the charge against them.

THE SEED OF THE SLUMP.

A careful study of the past history of this mill-industry will reveal that the seed of the present slump was sown lon ago. It has not germinated and grown in a very short time like the gourd of the Prophet. Our mills have reaped a golden harvest of profits up till now. The high rates of dividends speak for this. Excessive profits as these cannot be made but by increasing prices of the produce, considerably; and increasing prices to increase profits are an invitation to competitors. Japan was thus tempted and practically invited to the Indian market. Being satisfied with little profits and by maintaining a high standard of efficiency, Japan is able to sell her produce cheap in India. Our mills, when they thought they earned handsome profits, lost in efficiency, neglected the quality and made room for Japanese production. An unusual rate of profits is certainly an undesirable effect although it is tempting. This exaggerated profit was a fore-runner of the present slump, when the profits acquired so far, have to be disgorged to keep up the balance.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

This is not enough. The quality of yarn and cloth as supplied by most of the Indian mills is inferior. The English as well as Japanese mills exert their utmost to win the confidence of the consumers. That is why, in spite of the general slump in the trade, foreign cloth sells here. Yarn is deficient in strength and also in length as compared with foreign supplies.

It is a general belief that Indian labour is cheap, and so Indian produce ought to be cheap. But cheap labour is ultimately very dear as it is associated with inefficiency and further it is not skilled. With the manufacture of yarn and cloth, every mill has to train up workmen at great loss of time, materials and money. The Mill-owners do not know how to organise their business soundly. They simply command a big capital—and nothing more. Their ambition is, therefore, restricted to the earning of dividends.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The repeal of the cotton excise duty has enabled the mills in Bombay to work the mills after the strike. But the slump still continues. Ahmedabad mills are on fair financial footing. Sholapur mills maintain the highest reputation all over India and the present slack trade has affected them the least. New mills are being ushered into existence at Barsi, in Sholapur district though their success cannot be ensured. The foreign competition is keenly felt in ports chiefly because, the ships are unloaded there from different countries and no heavy railway charges are to be borne. Some of the mills are producing fine count sarees to compete with the handlooms but their results are not satisfactory.

THE FUTURE.

With the repeal of the cotton excise duty, the Indian mills have agreed to an investigation in their internal affairs. As regards competition from Japan, Indian mills will do well to reorganise their industry. It is competition alone that determines the efficiency of work though our mills seem to be very much afraid of this competition. Without storm, no sailor and without war, no soldier. So unless the mills stand the best of competition, they cannot be said to have worked on profitably. Competition is essential in every business and also in every path

(Continued in column 4).

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SENSATIONAL DACOITY

BEATING, BRANDING AND LOOTING

CALCUTTA, June 7.

A sensational dacoity, in which a mother and her daughter, were severely beaten, and the daughter branded with burning torches, has just been reported from village Jagatdal, 24 Pargannas. It is stated that on the night of June 5, about two dozen dacoits attacked the house of Naibaanchandra Das and forced open the door. Naibaran who managed to escape ran for the neighbours to come to his help, but before they could arrive, the ruffians fell upon his wife and daughter, who were seriously beaten and decamped with a booty worth about Rs. 14,000 before the villagers could offer any assistance.

SCHEME FOR BETTER WATER SUPPLY IN RANGOON

RANGOON, June 6.

The Local Government has had under consideration the question of providing an adequate water supply in Rangoon. Preliminary investigations have indicated the possibility that the Yunjalin scheme may furnish a satisfactory solution of this problem if it should prove to be financially practicable. The Local Government considers, however, that the magnitude of this scheme clearly places it beyond the powers of the Rangoon Corporation to carry through. The Government of Burma has decided therefore to relieve the Rangoon Corporation of all responsibility in connection with the investigation of this scheme, and, with a view to having the investigation carried out during the next open season, has entered into communication with the High Commissioner for the best consulting Engineer available. The local Government has decided that the scheme should be investigated from the dual point of view of water and electric power. Even if the scheme shoud turn out to be technicaly and financially feasible it is obvious that its execution will take a number of years during which the existing problem of shortage of water supply in Rangoon will continue to demand consideration and solution.—A. P

COUNTERFEITERS CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore assisted by a common jury, sentenced Shaik Ashmlad, Hyder Sirbar Rahamat and an oethr otnoin

and another to four, three, three and one years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, in what is known as the Entally Coin Case. The accused were charged with having conspired and systematically uttered the King's coin.—Free Press.

BENGAL NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The annual general meeting of National Council of Education, Bengal was held on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Basanta Kumar Bose. The annual report for year 1925, which was adopted, stated that in the year under report the total receipts of the Council amounted to Rs. 3,67,741 and odd and the total expenses came to Rs. 3,85,283 and odd.

The following office-bearers were appointed for current year:—President: Sir P. C. Ray, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. B. Chakravarty, Basanta Kumar Bose, Hardayal Nag, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikhary, Sir Nilratan Sircar and Pandit Anchanam Tarkaratna, Honorary Rector: Mr. B. C. Pal.—A. P.

DR. KITCHLEW TO VISIT MYMENSINGH

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Dr. Kitchlew accompanied by Maulvi Fazlul Haq and Moulvi Abdul Karim will visit Mymensingh on 11th instant and stay there till 14th The District Board and the Anjuman-i-Islam have decided to presetn an address of welcome to him, but the municipality refused to do it owing to the opposition of all Hindu commissioners.—A. P

THE EASIEST WAY TO STOP INDIGESTION

Trouble is very easy to find, but often not so easily remedied. There are, however, some exceptions, and one is the easy way you can stop indigestion and all stomach troubles which frequently spoil appetite, health, work and play. Digestive disorders are very largely due to acidity and fermentation, which throw out of gear and disorganize the whole internal system very much in the same way that a piece of grit in the works stops a watch. Having found the trouble, the obvious way to relieve it is to remove the cause, in the case of your indigestion, by neutralizing the acidity quickly, surely, and safely with 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the remedy which, by reason of its proved unfailing efficacy, has become the recognized eliminator of all troubles arising from disordered stomach conditions. Doctors recommend 'Bisurated' Magnesia, and it is used in many hospitals for patients whose digestions are below par through illness. You can get 'Bisurated' Magnesia from your chemist in either powder or tablets, and you can rest assured that in the contents of the well-known blue package you have the finest thing known for digestive troubles.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR SWOONS

INCIDENT AT TALUQ CONFERENCE

MADRAS, June 7.

When delivering his presidential address Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar swooned at the Gobi Chetty Palayam Taluq Conference on Friday afternoon. But he soon recovered consciousness and continued his address sitting on the platform. After the Reception address was over Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar began his speech. After dealing with various items, he began to speak about the drink problem when his voice failed him, and he dropped unconscious on the platform. There was considerable excitement. But fortunately Mr. Iyengar soon recovered. When he attempted to speak again the audience with one voice demanded that he should take rest. A few minutes later Mr. Iyengar resumed his address.—Free Press.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

News has been received in Rangoon that Mr. U. Chit Hlaing and U Ngwe Thaw of the Hlaing1Pu-Gyaw, G.C. B.A., have been served with a notice under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code by the Deputy Commissioner, Pakokku, at Kanthut village, Yesagyo Circle, Pakokku District, prohibiting them from making public speeches.

The Sessions Judge of Dacca has reduced on appeal the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Sadar, Sub-divisional Officer upon Dinendra Nath Roy, a Zemindar of Baliati, to one of one year's imprisonment, and that upon Ramesh, another accused from twelve months' to nine months. The sentences passed upon the other three accused including Janakinath Roy, another Zemindar of the same place, have been upheld.

It is proposed to organize, for September next, a grant fete and lucky bag in Simla in aid of numerous local institutions needing assistance. Lady Irwin has consented to be patroness and the Governor of the Panjab and the Commander-in-Chief to be vice-patrons. A general meeting will be held in Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on 10th inst. to elect a General Committee of which it is suggested that Lady Hailey and Lady Birdwood should be Joint Presidents.

The construction of the Than-Chotila Railway is briskly proceeding and the line will be open to traffic by the 15th instant.

A Vankaner message says:—"Regular steamship service has been established between Navalakhi and Bombay and through tickets are issued".

A Vankaner message says:—"Finding that he would no longer be able to maintain his cows a Sindhi herdsman who had come to Chotila Hills near Than in search of fodder strangled himself to death. His herd numbered about 200 cattle"

Addressing a meeting of the R. M. S. and Postal staff at Wadhwan Camp wherein the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bhavnagar Division, also took part, Mr. Manilal Kothari asked them to vigorously organise themselves as to impress on the mind of the Government the seriousness of present situation.

A Mymensingh mesage says the District Board unanimously decided to present an address to Dr. Kitchlew, who goes there on June 11.—The Hindus opposing the motion, the idea of presenting an address by the Municipality was abandoned.

GAUHATI CONGRESS FUNDS

OVER RS, 25,000 COLLECTED

CALCUTTA, June 7.

A Shillong message says Mr. T. G. Fukan and Mr. Rohinikanta Borea, Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, arrived at Shillong after a week's tour in Sibsagar, Gauhat and other places collecting funds for the Gauhati Congress. Over Rs. 25,000, it is stated has already been collected.—Free Press.

EXRADITION OF MR. DHORAJIWALA

GONDAL DURBAR TO MOVE GOVT. OF INDIA.

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

It is reliably understood that the Gondal Durbar is moving the Government of India for the extradition of Mr. M. O. Dhorajiwala who has been released by the Bombay Government.—Free Press of India.

NO PLACE FOR MONEY KING.

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, thus delivers himself:—

"We have no place in the American democracy for the Money King, not even for the Merchant Prince. Industrial democracy must supplement political democracy; industrial liberty, political liberty. . . Our democracy cannot endure half free and half slave.

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The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System, Mrs. Mucher writes: "Three days after the receipt of your System I was able to get rid of my illness and I now feel as if I were new born.

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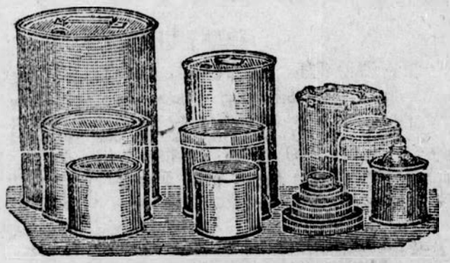

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MORVI TRAMWAYS.

EXORBITANT FARES

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey in a report to the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association says:—Passengers going to Cutch via Navlakhi Bunder of the Morvi State have to travel in the Morvi Tramway from Morvi upto Navlakhi Bunder. There being some disputes between the Cutch and Morvi States, the steam-boat from Morvi takes the passengers upto Khari Road and returns without taking passengers. Similarly the boat from Khari Road used to take passengers upto Navlakhi and return without passengers. This being the case many times passengers have to wait for hours and hours at Navlakhi and Khari Road for boats. Recently a regular boat service has been inaugurated from Navlakhi to Khari Road Bunder by Sheth Gopaldas Tricumji Jiwandas of Cutch Anjar. The tramway rates fixed by the Morvi State, however, are not only exorbitant but unjust, because passengers travelling from Morvi upto Navlakhi only have also to pay fare upto Khari Road. I do not understand why a passenger should be forced to pay fare upto Khari Road when he travels upto Navlakhi. I had a talk over this matter at Morvi with Mr. Ranchhodadas V. Patwari, Diwan Sahib of the Morvi State who has very kindly agreed to go into the matter and make the necessary alterations. The present fares from Morvi upto Navlakhi, Khari Road and Vavania are as under:—

Morvi to Vavania Bunder.—22 miles. II Class fare—Rs. 1-13-3; III Class fare.—Rs. 0-10-6.

Vavania Bunder to Navlakhi—14 miles.—II Class fare.—Rs. 4; III Class fare.—Rs. 2-5-6.

Navlakhi to Morvi.—30 miles.—II Class Rs. 5; III Class Rs. 3.

The Dahisara junction is 19 miles from Morvi. The fares from Morvi to Khari Road via Navlakhi Bunder are as under:—II class, including boat charges, Rs. 5; III class including boat charges, Rs. 3.

From the above statement it will be seen that a passenger travelling upto Navlakhi has to pay the same charge as upto Khari Road which includes boat charges. It is very unfair to charge a passenger for a distance not travelled. The State must stop collecting such illegal charges from the passengers. The public have suffered this injustice since many years and sooner the State stops collecting the illegal fare the better.

It must be admitted that the State has provided upto date carriages for the travellers and the arrangements for shelter and water, food and light, are satisfactory, I hope the Thakore Saheb of Morvi will soon realise the injustice done to the public and reduce the fares.

JAMNAGAR TRAMWAY

GRIEVANCES OF TRAVELLING PUBLIC

Having received many complaints about the Jamnagar Tramway, Mr. Jivraj Nensey visited Jamnagar a mew months ago, and saw Mr. Valji Govindji, Manager of the Tramway. This tramway is mostly used by the Cutchi people who go to Cutch via Jamnagar. Mr. Valji Govindji and his staff furnished Mr. Jivraj with all the information he required and helped him during his stay there for which Mr. Jivraj is much thankful to them. Mr. Jivraj states that the following are the defects on the Jamnagar Tramway which require to be improved at once for the convenience of the travelling public:—

(1) At present the tramway starts for Rozi Bunder from the stable which is nearly ¼ mile from the Jamnagar Railway station. Passengers coming by trains have to come with luggage upto the starting station, which is a great nuisance to the public as also very expensive. There are rails of the tramway upto the Railway station and hence the Tramway Company or the Jamnagar State have not to spend any more money. The Tramway has only to start from the Railway station for the convenience of the passengers.

(2) The carriages are very narrow, old ones, with very dim lights and also no lights sometimes, leaking roofs, without window-glass or curtains to protect against sun, rain, wind and dust. This is one of the main complaints of the public. It is also admitted by Mr. Valji Govindji that improvements are quite necessary. The State should build now broad carriages with lights, windows, and pacca roof to give protection against rain.

(3) The luggage of the passengers is carried in open goods vans during monsoon even thereby damaging the luggage. Under no circumstances luggage of the passengers should be carried in open wagons. All the wagons must be covered up.

(4) The irregular time of starting the Tramway causes much inconvenience to the public. Fixed time should be announced for starting. Sometimes passengers are asked to wait for 20 to 24 hours also.

(5) The Tramway fares are exhorbitant; they should be reduced to a certain extent.

(6) Arrangements for tea and refreshment at the Bunder is good. There is also a Dharamshala for the convenience of the passengers. The arrangements to get into the boat from the bunder are also satisfactory, but some more lights are necessary. Mr. Valji Govindji has promised to make the necessary improvements which were suggested to him on the spot. Mr. Jivraj hopes the Jamnagar State will make necessary improvements suggested by him and thereby give better facilities to the travelling public.

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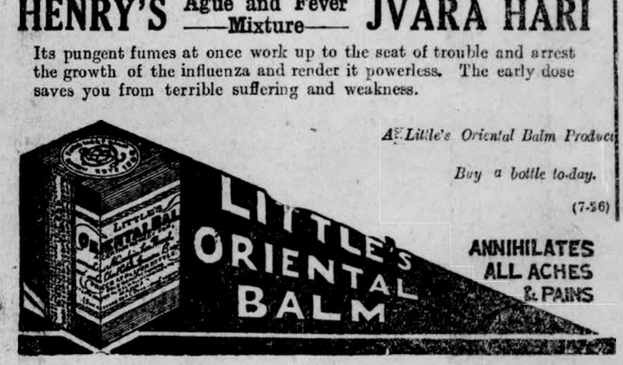

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